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Wednesday,
18th April, 1956

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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GIPN—S4—122 Lok Sabha—26-3-57—840

Regd. No. 25561
Dated 30.03.2015

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 18th April, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SALE OF SPURIOUS *Khadi*

***1544. Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 880 on the 15th December, 1955 and state;

(a) whether Government have now completed the consideration of the question of providing penal provisions for the offence of the sale of spurious khadi; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The Khaddar (Protection of Name) Act, 1950, already exists. There is no penal clause in this Act itself. But Khaddar and Khadi have been deemed as a trade description within the meaning of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889. This latter Act contains a penal clause which is applicable to any offence committed under the 1950 Act.

Shri Dabhi: Is it not a fact that some time ago the hon. Minister stated that they are thinking of bringing in a model Act?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): We were considering the desirability of framing a model Bill which could be circulated to all

the States so as to guide them to introduce legislation in their respective States. But later on we have found that the provisions contained in the Indian Merchandise Marks Act will be enough for the purpose the hon. Member has in view. So, we have not considered the necessity of going ahead with the model Bill, but I may assure the hon. Member that with regard to some other aspects, we are still considering the desirability of enacting legislation.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board have been consulted in this connection, and if so, what are the suggestions of the Board?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, certainly. We are constantly consulting the Board and the Board have conveyed to us their views. We have discussed those views with the Law Ministry and with the State Governments, and as a result of all these discussions we have now reached a stage where it will be possible for us to reach a final decision in the matter.

REFORMATION OF WORLD CALENDAR

***1545. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Organisation has accepted the proposal of India to reform the World Calendar; and

(b) if not, how the matter stands now?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The proposal for the reform of the World Calendar was placed before the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.

which adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to send it to the Member States of the U. N. and to ask them for their views on it. Of the eighty countries addressed by the U. N. Secretary-General, thus far only 32 have replied. Most of the countries who have sent their replies are opposed to the proposal for calendar reform.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know how many countries were asked to express their views on the subject?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I have just now said it—all countries.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the countries who have opposed it have given any reasons?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not know if we have got all that. The United Nations get the replies and we might have some brief indication of the views of the Member-States. We have not got their full replies. The reasons are many and varied. Although this particular question of calendar reform was partly sponsored by the Indian representative in that Committee of the United Nations, as a matter of fact, the Government of India have not very carefully considered these proposals themselves.

Shri Kamath: According to the Indian proposal, what would be the basis for the division of the solar year into so many months—12 months or 13 months? Will you have it for the Hindu *Panchangam*, and the Muslim calendar also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not quite correct to call it as an Indian proposal. The Committee was formed of which a representative of India was also a member. It has written a big book on the subject. If the hon. Member wants to know the reasonings, etc., how am I to give them without going through these pages of the book?

Shri Kamath: I thought he had read it already.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have glanced it through here and there—but not the whole book—and also through the conclusions.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether this question of calendar reform has been placed on the agenda of the U. N. Session?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The subject of World Calendar reform has been placed on the provisional agenda of the 21st Session of the UNESCO.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Apart from this question of World Calendar reform, there is another proposal before us for the reform of the various Indian calendars—that is not the Julian calendar, but various Indian calendars. There is said to be a variety of them slightly differring from each other in the North, South, East and West of India. The Committee presented a fairly big report proposing a uniform Indian calendar—not to replace the Julian calendar. It is not for national or international purposes but rather to govern more or less the festivals and holidays, for example, having the same New Year Day all over India.

Shri Kamath: Will it affect the Muslim calendar or not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know about Muslim calendar. A calendar depends, I think, on the Sun and the Moon, and not so much on the Hindus and Muslims.

Shri Kamath: Hindu *Panchangams* in different parts of India differ slightly from each other. But about the Muslim Calendar....

राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना

*१५४६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री २६ सितम्बर, १६५५ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३००-ख के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना अब तक किन-किन राज्यों की किन-किन संस्थाओं म

आरम्भ की गई है; और

(ख) इस को और अधिक व्यापक बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री जे० के० भोंसले) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [**देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध सं० १**].

(ख) जिन राज्यों में यह योजना अब तक आरम्भ नहीं की गयी है, उनमें इस योजना को चालू करने और जिन राज्यों की तालीमी संस्थाओं में इस योजना को आरम्भ किया जा चुका ह उनकी और संस्थाओं में इस योजना को शुरू करने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है। इस योजना के आधीन लगभग ४०,००० शरणार्थी बालक बालिकायें शिक्षा पा रहे हैं और इस योजना के काम को बढ़ाने के लिए १९५६-५७ साल में और अधिक रकम लगाने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन बालक बालिकाओं को ट्रेनिंग मिली है उनके प्रदर्शनों को हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तथा और बड़े नेताओं ने ही पसन्द नहीं किया है, बल्कि विदेशों के महापुरुषों ने भी उनको पसन्द किया है ? यदि हां, तो क्या देश के सभी क्षेत्रों में, केवल शरणार्थी बालक बालिकाओं में ही नहीं, इसको फैलाने का यत्न किया जा रहा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जी हां, यह सत्य ह कि मैंने इसको पसन्द किया है। मे ी इच्छा है कि इस किस्म का ट्रेनिंग और बढ़ाया जाये, और इस बारे में मेरी श्री भोंसले से बातचीत भी हुई है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether, due to the importance of the scheme, any sum has been allotted during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: No sum as such has been allotted except that the Planning Commission has recommended to the Education Ministry that a sum of Rs. 50.00.000 may be put at the disposal of the Rehabilitation Ministry for training displaced children all over the country.

Shri Bogawat: May I know if this national discipline scheme is likely to be made applicable to all high school and college students in the near future and whether it is possible that some amounts for the purpose would be allotted for this scheme?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The matter, as the Prime Minister has already stated, is under consideration and we are going into it. When that is finalised we shall be in a position to say whether it will cover whole of India or not.

AYURVEDIC DRUGS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

***1548. Shri Bibhuti Mishra**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government contemplate forming an Ayurvedic Drugs Enquiry Committee consisting of pharmacists and Ayurvedic physicians on the lines of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से सरकार ऐलोपैथिक दवाओं की जांच पड़ताल करवाती है, क्या उसी तरह की जांच पड़ताल आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं के बारे में भी करने का कोई प्रबन्ध है, जिससे कि मालूम हो सके कि कौन दवा प्रामाणिक है ताकि लोगों को इत्मीनान हो सके ?

श्री करमरकर : मैं हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री से इसके बारे में पता लगाऊंगा और नोटिस के बाद उत्तर दूंगा।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जब तक मेरे मित्र पता लगाते हैं, मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा जवाब दे दूं। हम दवाओं के सिलसिले में इस तरह से नहीं देखते कि कौन दवा ऐलोपैथिक है, कौन होमियोपैथिक है, कौन यूनानी है या आयुर्वेदिक है। बल्कि हम सबको एक वैज्ञानिक उसूल से अपने सामने रखते हैं।

जो उस विज्ञान के उसूल में दवायें आयें, उन सबको हम लेने को तैयार हैं। जसे लखनऊ में दवाओं, ड्रग्स वगैरह की एक लेबोरेटरी है, उद्योगशाला है, और वहां पर बहुत सारी आयुर्वदिक औषकाधियां हैं, यहां वे दवाएं हैं जिनका कि इम्तिहान हुआ है और उसके बाद वे उन दवाओं में शामिल कर ली गई हैं जो कि इस्तेमाल की जाती हैं। वे सारी औषधियां चाहे वे आयुर्वेदिक की हों, यूनानी की हों या होम्योपैथी की हो, हम चाहते हैं कि उनको वैज्ञानिक रूप से देखा जाये और जो उस इम्तिहान में पूरी उतरें, उनका प्रयोग किया जाय।

If I may repeat it, I said that these distinctions of allopathic, homeopathic, unani and ayurvedic, are distinctions indicating rough approaches. But, the way we look upon them is that all these systems should be utilised and examined from a scientific point of view and whatever comes up to the mark or satisfies these scientific tests should be utilised fully.

COFFEE PRODUCTION

***1549. Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 441 on the 3rd December, 1955 and state :

(a) the programme for increasing the coffee production during the Second Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the acreage proposed to be brought under cultivation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) A plan for developing coffee industry during the 5 years ending 1961-62 has been submitted by the Coffee Board. The plan envisages increasing production of coffee to 35,690 tons at the end of the 5 year period, against the present average production of 26,000 tons.

(b) The new area proposed to be brought under coffee during this 5 year period is about 23,700 acres.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know if any new markets are being explored for the export of coffee and if so, what efforts are being made in that direction?

Shri Karmarkar : Our present difficulty is this. We are not able to export that much which should be exported. Of course, regarding the development of new markets, when we have sufficient amount of coffee, we shall take all measures to make our coffee popular. As it is, our coffee is quite popular outside India?

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know if any efforts are going to be made to expand the activities and scope of the India coffee houses all over India in the Second Plan?

Shri Karmarkar : We shall open them wherever necessary and close where unnecessary.

Shri K. P. Tripathi : May I know whether the increase in acreage would be through new concerns or whether only the existing concerns would be permitted to expand?

Shri Karmarkar : Our present idea is that initially steps should be taken towards intensive cultivation of the area already under cultivation. I have no information if new areas will be permitted to be brought under cultivation by new concerns. I should like to have notice.

Shri Kelappan: May I know the nature of the encouragement that the small producer will get?

Shri Karmarkar : Monetary assistance is one of the forms of assistance. It is in the suggested plan. One is monetary assistance ; another is the supply of approved seed for planting ; the third is the establishment of depots for the supply of fertilisers ; the fourth is the organisation of cooperative purchasing and selling units for small growers and the fifth is technical assistance and advice through the research departments. The first, second and the fourth aids which I have mentioned just now are intended for the small growers while the third and the fifth are for both small and large growers. The suggestions are under our consideration.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know wheher co-operation will form part and parcel of the development programme in the next five year period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is largely left to the initiative of the particular State in which coffee is grown. If co-operative effort would help to achieve the target, the Coffee Board would only welcome such an effort.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know if the programme for the expansion of coffee includes rehabilitation of old and uneconomic units? May I also know the allocation in the Second Plan for the expansion of coffee cultivation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As my hon. colleague mentioned, the increased production is envisaged largely by intensive cultivation—that is, by making the present uneconomic and semi-economic holdings more profitable.

FURNACES

***1550. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether furnaces are being manufactured in India;

(b) if not, the number of furnaces imported during the First Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether any attempts have been made to manufacture furnaces in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (c). Some type of furnaces such as tilting furnaces, cupolas and other "Structural" type furnaces required for heating, heat-treatment or smelting and also some simpler type of laboratory furnaces are currently manufactured in the country. The manufacture of other types of furnaces including industrial furnaces has yet to be developed in the country.

(b) Import figures for furnaces are not separately available.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Russian steel experts who came recently to India advised the Government of India to set up a plant for the manufacture of furnaces together with the steel works that we are starting?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a big news to me.

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST BENGAL

***1551. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra have offered land for the rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees on a corporate basis;

(b) if so, whether the refugees have accepted to settle in the State; and

(c) the financial assistance the Central Government have given to the State Government in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes. An officer of the West Bengal Government has been deputed to survey the possibilities of settlement on land offered by the Andhra State.

(b) If the land, after proper survey is found suitable, the displaced persons will be sent there for settlement.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: What is the total number of East Bengal refugees and what are the other efforts that have been made by the Government to rehabilitate these people?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Actually, it is difficult to say at this stage the number of refugees that would be settled on this land. From the reports we have received we find that, although the Andhra State has offered 25,000 acres of land, we would be able to utilise only 3,400 acres of land for various reasons. With regard to the

settlement of displaced persons from East Bengal in other States, six other States have offered lands and the matter is under consideration.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I want to know the total number of refugees who will be settled there.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: That all depends on the settlement of the acreage of land that would be available.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know the district where this land is available and the nature of the land also?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Andhra.....

Dr. Ram Rao: I wanted the district in Andhra.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: There are thirteen different blocks and the one most suitable is known as Rayalapally where we have selected 3,400 acres of land in Godavari district.

Pollution of International Waters

*1553. **Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether Government have examined the advisability of initiating a test case or any other suitable proceedings before the International Court of Justice against the infringement of international law indulged in by countries that carry on experimental nuclear and theromo-nuclear explosions thus polluting international water and air-space?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Government have no present intention of taking any such step.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Has Government seen the reactions in Indonesia published in today's newspapers? They have expressed their fears about the proposed tests in the Indian Ocean area. Does the Government contemplate doing something by way of concerted action and thus protect the people adjoining these areas?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not seen the particular item of news that the hon. Member refers to. But, we know that there is a good deal of apprehension about these tests. Recently, the inhabitants of the Marshall Islands, a trust territory, sent an appeal to the Trusteeship Council on the subject but it was ultimately rejected.

Shri Kamath: While the intention behind the question is laudable, may I know whether there is any provision in international law—drawn up, for the most part, unfortunately before the advent of the atomic age—enjoining upon nations or nation States the duty of keeping the water and air, referred to in the question pure?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is a question, Sir, on which eminent jurists might express an opinion. Obviously, as the hon. Member himself said, the jurists of olden days had no conception of atomic energy and so they have not provided for it. But it may be argued,—and powerfully argued I suppose,—that anything contaminating the air is an offence against humanity and against international law. But, it is only an argument that might be put forward.

हसदेव बहुप्रयोजनीय परियोजना

*१५५६. **सरदार ए० एस० सहगल:** क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हसदेव बहुप्रयोजनीय परियोजना, जिसका सर्वेक्षण मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा था, योजना आयोग के सुझाव पर सरकार द्वारा छोड़ दी गई है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अरपा परियोजना का भी सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो गया है और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके शामिल करने का सुझाव दिया है ?

योजना तथा सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री नन्दा): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether the Government is contemplating to finish the survey work and start construction of the Hasdeo Multi-purpose Project during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Nanda: The position is that the Government of Madhya Pradesh itself has found that the site so far in view is not suitable. That Government is in search of another more suitable site. The C.W.P.C. is helping that Government in this investigation.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know what amount has been provided to start the Arpa Project in the Second Five Year Plan, and what time it will take to be finished?

Shri Nanda: The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 4·58 crores. The scheme envisages construction of a reservoir. There are other details also. As to the time it is going to take I have no information at the moment, because as yet investigations only have been completed but the discussion with the C.W.P.C. regarding the programme of work has not been completed.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I want to know the amount that has been provided to start the first stage of the work.

Shri Nanda: The Madhya Pradesh Government has included this scheme in the Second Five Year Plan. The provision that remains over after allocations for other projects contemplated by that Government is Rs. 1·69 crores. Therefore, Rs. 1·69 crores is available for this work.

Construction Plant and Machinery Committee

***1557. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee on construction plant and machinery has pointed out at page 77 of the Report that the import of spare parts is not satisfactory; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government on the suggestion made by the Committee

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee's recommendation relates to the import of ball-bearings. There is at present no complete ban on any size or type of ball-bearings. The general policy is to restrict the import of the types and sizes actually manufactured in the country or that could be easily substituted by such indigenously manufactured types and sizes. No further relaxation is considered necessary. A standing Committee consisting of a senior officer of the CW&PC and of the D.G.S. & D. has also been set up to review periodically the supply position of machinery and spare parts on the projects and to remove bottlenecks, if any, by taking suitable action. The position of spare parts on the projects is now reported to be generally satisfactory.

Muslim Zones in Delhi City

***1559. Shri Vallatharas:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether areas or localities have been marked as Muslim Zones and mixed localities in respect of the Muslim evacuee property in Delhi City;

(b) whether evacuees' houses in the Muslim Zones are kept unallotted;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to allot those houses in Muslim Zones; and

(e) whether it is the intention of Government to maintain areas or localities in Delhi City as exclusively Muslim-occupied?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) There is no hard and fast demarcation of

zones in the manner suggested by the Hon'ble Member but some years back separate lists of evacuee properties were prepared in predominantly Muslim localities and in mixed localities.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

(e) No.

Shri Vallatharas: Is it not a fact that the Central Government had advised the Custodian General to mark some areas in the city as exclusive Muslim areas?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I do not think the Government told the Custodian General to mark them, but it so happened that just after the partition certain Muslims found it necessary to concentrate in particular areas. Those areas did exist up to about 1952-53. After that the Government have decided that there could be no such thing as separate zones.

Shri Vallatharas: Are not cases pending in the courts where Hindus who have been allotted Muslim houses are now sought by the Government to be vacated?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I do not think so. The evacuee property as such can be dealt with in two ways. If it is allottable it can be allotted or sold by auction. That is the procedure we are following now.

Shri Vallatharas: What is the number of Muslim houses now kept vacant and what is the approximate extent of loss of rent during all these seven years since partition?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Only a very few houses in Muslim localities are vacant at the moment. Those houses are the type of houses which cannot be occupied unless they are repaired in a substantial manner. Other than that, I do not think any such houses are vacant at the moment.

Shri Velayudhan: Apart from the Muslim or Hindu sources, may I know whether the Government have kept a list of evacuee houses which are kept vacant in Delhi? Is it not a fact that thousands of evacuee houses are still kept vacant in Delhi?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: It is very difficult to answer that question off-hand. But as far as I remember since there is housing shortage in Delhi very few houses may be lying vacant. Now we have also taken a decision that any house falling vacant is not to be allotted, but is to be sold, and for that reason until such time as these houses are sold they will remain vacant.

PORTUGAL'S CASE BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

***1560. Shri Gidwani:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 8 on the 16th February, 1956 and state whether it is a fact that the International Court of Justice has fixed dates for hearing Portugal's case regarding Portuguese right of passage over Indian Territory?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes. The International Court of Justice at The Hague has fixed June 15, 1956 as the date by which Portugal should file the Memorial and December 15, 1956 as the date for the filing of the Counter-Memorial by India.

Shri Gidwani: Is it within the competence of the International Court of Justice to entertain Portuguese application instituting proceedings against India over her rights of passage over Indian territory to Portuguese enclaves and, may I know, whether that will not amount to denying India her inalienable right to maintain her territorial integrity?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: According to us the Court has no jurisdiction in such matters. We have stated that in our acknowledgment sent to the Court. But, this matter itself, the question of its jurisdiction, will come up before the Court.

Shri Gidwani: Is the Government of India committed to some ancient treaty as successors to the British Government, permitting free movement to Portuguese troops and officials to enable them to impose alien rule over Indians of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, who have liberated themselves from the colonial rule?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can hardly enter into a legal argument, but as far as I can remember, Portugal have raised their claim on a treaty concluded in 1779 with the Peshwa.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know whether the Government have in terms of articles 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, declared recognition of the compulsory jurisdiction, unconditionally or conditionally, on the basis of reciprocity *vis-a-vis* Pakistan and, if not, will the Government question the very jurisdiction of the Court in this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have already said, Sir, that in our acknowledgment of the notice that we received from the International Court we pointed out that we propose to challenge the jurisdiction of the Court in this matter. As for the question the hon. Member has put, in 1940, India, the then Government of India, accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. Recently, that is to say, on the 7th of January this year, we made a fresh declaration according to which disputes in regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of India, as determined by the Government of India, cannot be brought before the International Court of justice.

Now, what is the effect of these various declarations, old and new, is a matter for argument.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know if the Government of India have challenged the jurisdiction of this International Court of Justice so far as this dispute is concerned, and is it under the contemplation of the Government that this has to be argued before the Court? I say this because I remember that in one British *vs.* Iran case, it never accepted by the Court's jurisdiction.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say. As far as I know, it is rather a difficult matter and I do not wish to enter into the legal and juristic matters. But this question of jurisdiction itself be argued before them.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Articles 36 (b) of the International Court of Justice says that the Court itself will decide the question of jurisdiction. Will the Government invoke article 17 or article 24 and see that the Pakistani judge does not sit in judgment over this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not going to enter into all this argument at this stage.

Shri Kamath: What is the composition of the Hague Court today? How many Asian, European and American judges are there in the Court today?

The Minister Without Portfolio (Shri Krishna Menon): So far as I recollect, there are two Asian judges—one Pakistani and one Japanese. We are entitled to nominate a judge ourselves. In the hearing of this case it will be for the Government of India, when the time comes, to nominate a suitable person.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The question that I wanted to put has been more or less answered by the Minister without Portfolio. But I would like to know—I want this to go into the record—whether it is the intention of the Government to nominate a judge to sit there.

Shri Krishna Menon: Governments who have complaints are entitled to nominate. Until now, all Governments have done so, and there is no reason why the Government of India would not be doing the same.

AMBAR CHARKHA

***1561. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact

that there is much demand of Ambar Charkhas in the flood affected areas; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any special proposal for production of these charkhas which might be provided specially in the areas subject to floods almost every year?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No, Sir. The Government have, however, drawn the attention of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board to this aspect.

(b) An Ambar Charkha Project on a pilot basis was sanctioned in November last year and is under execution. Government are awaiting the results of the pilot project as also the report of a Special Committee constituted to examine the technical and economic aspects of the Ambar Charkha. While, therefore, schemes drawn up by the Board for production of charkhas in 1956-57 and during the second Five Year Plan period are still under consideration, a decision has nevertheless been taken to manufacture about 10,000 charkhas as an immediate programme. The location of production centres, however, has yet to be worked out by the Board.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: Uttar Pradesh has been subjected to floods almost every year and there has also been unemployment. May I, therefore, know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that this charkha has been quite successful there and consequently the demand has increased and that there will continue to be greater demand for it now?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I take the information from the hon. Member. It is the policy of the Government as well as the Board to introduce this charkha programme in all places where there is considerable unemployment.

Shri C. D. Pande: Is it a fact that the Government do not look with favour on the improvement of the Ambar Charkha, and is it also a fact that if there are 8-spindle charkhas and 16-spindle charkhas the supporters of Ambar Charkha consider that the improvement will defeat the purpose of the Ambar Charkha? Will the Government consider this aspect?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. Member, in the course of his question, has made certain presumptions. He started by saying that Government do not look with favour, and then he went on to say 8 spindles, 16 spindles, etc. What exactly is his question is not clear to me. We want the most effective instrument, machine—whatever you might— call it—for cottage industries, and for this purpose, whatever is produced—naturally whatever is most effective and useful will be produced —will be used in preference to the less effective ones. As a matter of fact, since the Ambar Charkha came on to the scene—and the Ambar Charkha was a great improvement over anything that had been previously done—it was widely welcomed by the Government and by others. But even that Ambar Charkha, in the course of the last six months, has undergone considerable improvement, and it is in the process of improvement. There is no doubt that we will accept the final improvement and if they again improve it we will change it and accept that improvement.

Shri C. D. Pande: I only wanted to know if the Government will favour the idea of making the Ambar Charkha as efficient as the power-driven spindle.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government are in favour of the highest techniques being employed in cottage industries.

Shri Gadgil: May I know whether no final decision with respect to the subsidy to the Ambar Charkha will be taken till the Expert Committee has reported on the matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member is thinking in terms of some long-term plan,—he is quite correct in

this—I might say that we are not thinking in terms of, say, a Five Year Plan for the Ambar Charkha, till we know exactly the economics and various other things about it. But, in the meanwhile, for purposes of large-scale experimentation, we shall certainly subsidise it.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ों में एक स्थान है जहां पर कि ऊन बहुत ज्यादा होती है । वहां पर एक आदमी ने एक चर्खा बनाया है जिस को कि दोनों हाथो से चलाया जा सकता है और उसमें आठ तकले लगते है । क्या यह चीज सरकार के नोटिस में आई है और अगर आई है तो क्या सरकार इसके बारे में भी खोज करेगी और उस आदमी को इसे चला कर दिखाने इत्यादि के लिए अपने पास बुलायेगी ।

उत्पादन उपमंत्री (श्री सतीशचन्द्र) अगर इस चर्खे का नमूना खादी बोर्ड के पास आवेगा तो वह उसके उपर जरुर विचार करेगा ।

सेठ अचल सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अम्बर चर्खे के जो एक्सपेरिमेंट हो रहे है वे खत्म हो गए है और अगर नहीं तो कब तक वे खत्म होगे ।

श्री सतिशचन्द्र : इसी के बारेमें अभी कहा जा रहा था कि बडे पेमाने पर एक्सपेरिमेंट हो रहे है और इस बीच में कुछ हद तक उत्पादन भी शुरु हो गया है । लकिन उसमें अबी तक भी इम्प्रूवमेंट होती जा रही है और एक कमेटी बैठी हुई है । जब पूरे नतीजे मालुम हो जायेगे तो यह तय किया जायेगा कि बडे पैमाने पर इसे कैसे काममें लाया जाए ।

AFRICAN-ASIAN NATIONALS IN U.N. SECRETARIAT

***1562. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) the specific proposals made by Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Secretary General of U. N. in regard to increasing the number of Afro-Asian Nationals on the staff of U. N. Head-Quarters ; and

(b) if the ratio of appointments at present is disproportionate, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information asked for is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 2].

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know what has been the reaction of the Secretary-General of the U. N. O. to the proposals made by Shri Krishna Menon?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Secretary-General, in his reply, has said that the appointment of nationals from the under-represented countries had already been taken up and, if necessary, the number of scholarships for that purpose may be raised by the General Assembly. He has also agreed to the retirement of over-age members of the staff. I may add that the effect of these proposals is likely to be an increase in the African-Asian representation including Indian representation particularly in the higher grades. But this is subject to the question of appointment of the 16 States recently admitted to the United Nations.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: How many nationals from the under-represented countries have been taken up for training, and how many scholarships have been offered for this purpose and how many over-aged persons have been retired since?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Secretary-General accepted these proposals. We have not got any specific information on this subject right now.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know if the distribution of posts in the United Nations Secretariat among the African-Asian nationals themselves is equitable? Will the Parliamentary Secretary give us the break-up of the figures among the African-Asian nationals who are working there at the present moment?

The Minister Without Portfolio (Shri Krishna Menon): In this matter, the United Nations Organisation is not writing on a clean slate. Staff was recruited from those nations which took a greater part at the beginning, and the bulk of it are citizens of the United States. As far as equitable distribution as amongst the Asian-African countries themselves is concerned, obviously, it is not equitable, because a number of new nations have come in. We have by far the largest number among the Asio-African countries. If we accept the criterion that is now laid down by the Secretary-General,—which we do not,—then, our quota is full. Probably there may be a difference of one or two either way. But we have not accepted that basis. There is no specific method of remedying this problem except by continuous debate and pressure of public opinion which are being exercised to a very considerable extent.

KANGRA TEA INDUSTRY

***1563. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the replies given to supplementaries raised on Starred Question No. 1452 on the 5th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received a scheme relating to the development of tea industry in the Kangra District from the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). It is understood that the Tea Board have since received a revised scheme from the Punjab Government. They are suggesting to the State Government that a beginning should be made with the setting up of growers co-operatives. The Board have further decided that proposals for assistance, if necessary, may be submitted to them after the cooperatives have functioned for some time.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether any plan has been submitted by the Punjab Government for being implemented in the Second Five Year Plan period for the development of tea industry there?

Shri Karmarkar: The Punjab Government have made proposals for some financial assistance, but, as I said, we have advised them to set up co-operatives and when schemes for assistance are submitted to the Board, we shall consider them.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the Central Government will give some grants and loans for the development of the tea industry in this District?

Shri Karmarkar: That is a different question. The average production of tea in this part is about 200 lb. whereas in the tea estates in the Northern India, it is 1,000 lbs. Research has shown that this production can be doubled and we have already encouraged the formation of co-operatives so that production might be increased. We would give all the assistance that is possible for us to give when we receive suggestions for assistance in that regard.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को विश्वास है कि राज्य सरकार ने जो स्कीम भेजी ह उसको अम्ल में लाने से कांगड़े का जो चाय उद्योग है वह पूरी तरह से ठीक हालत में आ जायेगा या उसमें और भी कुछ कदम उठाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी ?

श्री करमरकर: पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने हमें कुछ असिस्टेंस देने के लिये लिखा है और कहा है कि एक फैक्टरी टी क्योरिंग के लिए खोली जाये। हम अपना एक स्पेशल आफिसर भेज रहे हैं और वह वहां पर जाकर देखेगा और हमें रिपोर्ट देगा । उसके बाद जहां तक मुनासिब होगा हम मदद देंगे ।

DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARY BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

***1565. Shri Kamath:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the present position with regard to

the progress of Indo-Pakistan correspondence on the subject of demarcation of land and water frontiers between India and Pakistan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): As a result of recent correspondence between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan regarding demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan border, the Surveyors General of the two countries met in New Delhi on the 11th April, 1956 and agreed to take up immediately the work preliminary to starting field operations on the Punjab-West Pakistan border on the 1st October, 1956. In the Eastern Zone, demarcation of the border with East Bengal has been in progress since 1950.

Shri Kamath: At the conference of the Surveyors General held in New Delhi, was the basis for demarcation the Radcliffe Award and the Bagge Award or something else?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The conference of the Surveyors General discussed technical methods of approach; but, the basis for this demarcation is the Radcliffe Report. That is agreed to subject to any minor variation by the consent of the two countries.

Shri Kamath: And the Bagge Award for East Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose they have been considering only West Pakistan here in this conference.

Shri Kamath: In the view of the Government or our representatives at the conference, was the attitude of the Pakistan representatives co-operative or obstructive?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This conference was at a technical level; it had nothing to do with political questions. The whole procedure is that the Surveyors General with their assistants will begin the work on the basis of the Radcliffe Award. Wherever there is difference of opinion on a political or other basis, then they simply pass over and send it on to the two Governments. They go on demarcating all the time. Wherever they agree they go ahead and whereever they do not agree, the matter is referred to the two Governments. So, at the last conference there was no question of disagreement about anything that was discussed.

Shri Kamath: The Prime Minister told the House a few days ago that a large number of border raids, transgressions and trespasses by Pakistani troops were partly due to the lack of proper demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan border. In view of the recent, repeated, persistent and frequent violation of land and air space by Pakistan, does the Prime Minister still hold that dangerously complacent view that it is largely due to the lack of proper demarcation of the border?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question, which relates only to the demarcation of the boundary. Whether encroachments upon land etc. are the result of a definite policy does not arise out of this question.

Shri Kamath: The Prime Minister referred to demarcating in replying to a question on border raids.

Mr. Speaker: He referred to it in replying not to this question, but other questions relating to raids. This relates only to demarcation.

Shri Kamath: There is no difference.

Mr. Speaker: There is a world of difference.

Shri Gidwani: May I know the total number of miles of the Indo-Pakistan border excluding Jammu and Kashmir and the number of miles which have been demarcated till now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The total length of the border excluding the Jammu and Kashmir sector is 1,503 miles. Out of this, a small portion, about 30 miles, is what is called fluid

border which does not require demarcation. Previous to the partition, a length of 690 miles was demarcated. Since the partition only four miles have been demarcated on the Western side. As a result of this, there remain 779 miles to be demarcated on the Western Zone.

Shri Kamath: What is the fluid border?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is a river; it is a fluid line.

MOBILE CINEMA VANS FOR COMMUNITY PROJECTS

*1566. **Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the number of Mobile Cinema Vans supplied to the Community Projects Areas in Bihar?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): 22.

Shri Deogam: May I know how the mobile cinema vans will be distributed in Bihar?

Shril Nanda: They are intended for each community project area.

Dr. Rama Rao: Were the vans supplied only to Bihar or to other States as well?

Shri Nanda: They have been supplied all over the country.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल: मोबी सिनेमा वान कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स को देने के बारे में द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में विभिन्न प्रान्तों को कितनी मदद की जा रही है ?

श्री नन्दा : उसका जो खर्चा है वह दिया जा रहा है और उसको चलाने का जो खर्चा होगा वह भी कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट देगी ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether there is any proposal for providing more vans for propaganda purposes in the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Nanda: How much more are going to expand is under consideration. The present position is that there is one van for each community project area.

SANSKRIT SCRIPTURE PROGRAMME

*1569. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of stations that are broadcasting Sanskrit scripture programmes at present?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): No scripture programmes as such are broadcast. Passages of philosophical and ethical value from Sanskrit books are sometimes included as part of the general Sanskrit programmes which are broadcast occasionally from all stations of All India Radio.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether Government is considering the propaganda of scriptures in the future?

Dr. Keskar: That is a question of general propaganda of scriptures which can be done not only through the A. I. R. but through other media also; I am concerned only with this.

Shri Shivananjappa: Was this matter discussed during the National Symposium of poets held recently at Delhi?

Dr. Keskar: As far as I know, there were some recitals from Sanskrit poems.

Shrimati Kamlendumati Shah: May I know if the Government is contemplating to broadcast by air the plays and poetries of Shrimati Shama Rao, a great poetess?

Mr. Speaker: This question is in connection with the scriptures.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether it is a fact that in many of the Sanskrit verses broadcast by the All India Radio, the pronunciation is not correct?

Dr. Keskar: That, Sir, is a matter of opinion.

Shri Velayudhan: It is not.

Dr. Keskar: It is. This also is a matter of opinion. The hon. Member probably is not aware that Pandits

in the North think that the Pandits from the South do not pronounce as correctly as they do. Probably this difference of opinion will remain.

Patola WEAVING

*1571. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 847 on the 15th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the provision of 1955-56 of Rs. 9,000/- for the revival of the art of *patola* weaving has since been utilised; and

(b) if so, in what manner has the money been utilised?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) The amount of Rs. 9,000 sanctioned during 1955-56 for the revival of the art of *patola* weaving has been paid to the Saurashtra State Khadi & Village Industries Board.

(b) The sum is being utilised for paying stipends to 5 trainees, for purchasing five hand-looms and for expenditure on rent and staff.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether any sum has been allotted during 1956?

Shri R. G. Dubey: The Saurashtra State Handloom Board has submitted a scheme the details of which are as follows: stipends to 5 trainees, rent of Rs. 50 per month.....

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): I am afraid we are not in a position to give the information as to whether any amount has been allotted for the current year.

AID TO NEPAL

*1572. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid so far by Government for the execution of the Nepal Development Plan; and

(b) the nature of technical aid given in this connection?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Government of India have so far paid Rs. 4,52,89,300 for the execution of Development projects in Nepal. The aid given by the Government of India has been two-fold;

(i) technical; and

(ii) economic.

Technical aid covers schemes relating to scholarships for Nepalese students and deputation of experts to Nepal, to advise on technical matters.

Economic Aid covers schemes like construction of roads, air-fields, execution of minor irrigation projects, trigonometrical and geological surveys, etc.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what kind of work is contemplated to be done in the Second Five year Plan so far as aid to Nepal is concerned?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am unable to understand what the hon. Member is saying.

Mr. Speaker: Louder, please.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If a person is not willing to understand, how can I make him understand?

Mr. Speaker: Then, he need not pursue it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know whether the Minister could give some details about the mining operations that are going to be undertaken so far as aid to Nepal is concerned.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Not at this stage. We shall have to find out for answering that question.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

*1573. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any enquiry about the gap

between the installed capacity and the actual production in the textile industry ; and

(b) if so, what is the present position?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the installed capacity of 12 million and odd spindles and a little over 2 lakhs looms of the cotton textile mills as on the 1st January 1956, about 1·64 million spindles and 19,000 looms are not in active working at present.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know the number of textile mills which are idle today and the reason for the same?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : I have not got the exact figures. Somewhere about 400. I can give the hon. Member the figure if he wants it.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : What steps does the Government propose to take to renovate the idle mills.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : I said the total number of mills is 400. The idle mills were 20 at one time. It is just a little less now.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : May I know whether the Government has in mind something to do about increasing the installed capacity and actual production of textiles in the existing machinery?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : All these matters are constantly under review.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : What is the answer?

Mr. Speaker : Constantly under review.

Shri N. M. Lingam : May I know the number of mills taken over by the Government under the industries (Development and Regulation) Act for management?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : None at present.

Migration of Muslims from East Pakistan

***1574. Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that many Muslims are entering India *via* Darsana-Banpur route from East Pakistan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : Passengers, both Muslim and Non-Muslim, use the Darsana Banpur route. A number of Muslims have come as passengers by this route. They are not considered as migrants.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know how many Muslim migrants have come into India since January, 1956? May I know whether the number has increased?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan : We have no actual information in our possession of traffic of passengers using each of these routes. It is difficult to say.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : So far as migrants are concerned, migration certificates are only given to non-Muslims. No Muslim can get a migration certificate to come to India. He can, of course, come. Across the border individuals may come. But formally nobody can come. I do not think there is any considerable number.

Shri S. C. Samanta : I wanted to know whether with the increase of exodus of Hindus from East Bengal, the exodus of Muslims also has increased in these border areas.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : No ; there has been no appreciable increase.

Pakistanis Digging Channel

***1577. Shri Gidwani :** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in 'Hindustan Times' dated

24th March, 1956 on page 9 column 8 to the effect that Pakistan authorities have amassed considerable labour at Sulemanki border near Fazilka and are carrying out some kind of irrigation work ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Indian authorities have informed the Pakistan authorities that this move was in flagrant violation of the agreement between the two countries; and

(c) the facts about the matter ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Information has been received that Pakistani labourers have been dumping heaps of earth in Pakistani territory about 500 ft. from the border at the crossing of a branch railway line and a minor canal. It is not clear whether this work is intended for irrigational purposes or for some other purpose.

(b) On the intervention of our local authorities, the work was stopped for a day but was resumed the next day.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether this work is being carried out in Indian territory which was taken possession of by Pakistan a few days ago ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is not in Indian territory. It is across the border in Pakistan.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I now whether the Prime Minister is in a position to tell us as to the effect of the works that are being carried on there on our territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This particular work, we do not quite know what it is. Whether it is some minor irrigation work or what it is, we cannot say. I do not suppose it has any major effect on our territory. At any rate, I am not informed of it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Silt Deposits in River Valley Projects

***1547. Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to higher silt deposits in the three big river valley projects, *viz.*, Damodar Valley Corporation, Bakhra Nangal and Hirakud, there is a possibility of these dams being silted up earlier than visualised ;

(b) whether any "Silt studies" have been made on these projects ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 3].

Cash Dole to Displaced Persons

***1552. Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of stoppage of cash dole in No. 3 work-site camp of Burdwan one refugee died of starvation recently ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revive the cash dole in the said camp?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) No.

(b) The dole had only been stopped for a short period and was later on revived with retrospective effect.

Educative Films

***1554. { Sardar Iqbal Singh : / Sardar Akarpuri :**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have started producing full length educative films ;

(b) if so, the title and length of these films; and

(c) the expenses to be incurred thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 4].

(c) As stated in reply to question No. 436 on the 12th December, 1955, both direct and indirect expenses are incurred on the production of films, and in the absence of regular cost accounting it would be difficult to state with precision what the actual expenses of a film are.

PROBLEMS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

***1555. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Departments of Sociology and Anthropology and other Research Institutes have been asked to submit schemes for study and assessment of problems in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether any schemes have been received so far; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to implement them?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. Four research schemes have been sanctioned. Report on one of them is being examined. Other schemes are in progress.

(c) does not arise.

ELECTRIFICATION OF DISTRICT RAE BARELI

***1558. Shri B. N. Kureel:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have given a loan to the Uttar Pradesh State for electrification in the District Rae Bareli;

(b) if so, when this grant was given; and

(c) whether electrification work has started there?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Financial assistance in the form of loan and not grant as stated in part (b) of the question has been given to the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. This information was furnished in reply to the hon. Member's unstarred question No. 306 on 16th March, 1955.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 5].

USE OF COAL AREA

***1564. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway quarters at Korba have been constructed over a coal bearing area;

(b) whether a map of the coal bearing areas was supplied to the Railways before the construction;

(c) if so, how it was constructed; and

(d) the estimated coal deposit that will have to be left without working on account of this?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (d). Full information has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course. It may however be stated that no Railway quarters have been constructed so far at Korba.

IMPORT OF TRACTORS

***1567. { Shrimati Ila Palchaudhury: / Shri H. G. Vaishnav:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of amending the regulations

governing the import of tractors, with a view to permit the import of small-size tractors is under the consideration of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are still to be worked out.

सीमा दुर्घटना

*१५६८. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी बंगाल की सीमा के नतवा नाम के भारतीय गांव से ३१ मार्च, १९५६ को पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा तीन चरवाहे और सौ जानवर जबरदस्ती ले जाये गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री साबत अली खां) : (क) तथा (ख) ३१ मार्च, १९५६ को करीब १०० हथियारबन्द पाकिस्तानी नागरिक, नदिया जिला, तेहट्टा पुलिस थाना, नरायनखाल के निकट भारतीय प्रदेश में घुस आए और वे ३ चरवाहे तथा १५० जानवर उठाकर पाकिस्तान में चले गये।

पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार ने पूर्वी बंगाल सरकार से इस मामले पर लिखा-पढ़ी शुरू कर दी है जिसमें उनसे यह कहा गया है कि वे इन भारतीय चरवाहों और जानवरों को फौरन छोड़ने के लिये उचित कार्यवाही करें और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये अपराधियों को सजा दें। कराची में हमारे हाई कमिश्नर को भी कह दिया गया है कि वह इस घटना के बारे में पाकिस्तान सकार से बातचीत करें।

N.E.F.A. Incident

*1570. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1264 on the 21st March, 1955 and state the amount paid as compensation for those tribal porters who were killed in the Adhingmori incident on the 2nd October, 1953?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): An amount of Rs. 13,600 (Rupees thirteen thousand and six hundred) has been paid as gratuity to the next of kin of the seventeen tribal porters killed at Adhingmori.

Displaced Unattached Women

*1575. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for reorganisation of Homes and Camps for unattached displaced women and old and infirm displaced persons that are settled in the different parts of Orissa;

(b) if so, when the scheme will be put into effect; and

(c) whether there is to be any financial assistance from the State Government for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) There being at present no camp or home in Orissa, the question of their re-organisation does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

National Building Organisation

*1576. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** will be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of National Buildings Organisation since it was set up; and

(b) whether it has devised any scheme for production of cheaper and better building materials?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 6.]

नागा विद्रोहियों से छीने गये शस्त्रास्त्र

*१५७८. { **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :**
श्री अमजल अली :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नागा विद्रोहियों के पास से द्वितीय महायुद्ध सम्बन्धी जो शस्त्रास्त्र छीने गये हैं वे अमेरिकी हैं या जापानी ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री जे० एन० हजारिका) : नागा विद्रोहियों से छीने गये ज्यादातर हथियार ब्रिटिश और जापानी है, कुछ थोड़े से हथियार अमरीकी हैं । ये सब दूसरे महायुद्ध के दौरान में और उसके बाद इस क्षेत्र में छोड़ गये (हथियारों के) ढेरों से मिले हैं ।

DISPLACED PERSONS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

***1579. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have rehabilitated all the displaced persons who came to Jammu and Kashmir State from Pakistan-held territory of Kashmir,

(b) if not, the number of families rehabilitated in Jammu and Kashmir State and the number still staying there awaiting rehabilitation ; and

(c) the total amount of loan advanced to the displaced persons in Kashmir?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Not Yet.

(b) In Jammu Province, 20,190 families have been rehabilitated on land and final notices to take up allotment of land have been issued in the case of 2,154 families. 2,639 families are awaiting rehabilitation in urban areas in Jammu Province and 140 families in Kashmir Province. Steps are being taken by the State Government to rehabilitate these families as early as possible.

(c) Rs. 107 lakhs.

TRANSGRESSION BY PAKISTAN PLANES

***1580. Shri Gidwani:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Fighter type Pakistan Planes flew over Indian Territory, in Ajnala Tehsil on the 22nd March, 1956 near the Bank of Ravi ;

(b) whether Government have lodged any protest against this violation of our border ; and

(c) if so, whether any reply has been received from the Pakistan Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Our High Commission in Karachi has been instructed to lodge a protest with the Pakistan Government against this and 9 other violations of our air space by Pakistani aircraft that occurred between the 30th March and the 6th April last. No reply has been received uptil now.

जूनागढ को पाकिस्तान का भाग दिखाने वाला नक्शा

***१५८१. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान के नक्शे में जूनागढ़ को पाकिस्तान राज्य क्षेत्र का एक भाग दिखाया गया है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री साबत अली खां) : जी, हां ।

FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES

1127. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement showing the names of the flood control schemes received from the States and technically examined by the Central Water and Power Commission?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): In accordance with the decision of the Central flood Control Board, the

CWPC serutinize only such schemes prepared by States as would cost Rs. 10 lakhs or above each. A statement giving the names of the schemes technically examined by the Commission is attached. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 7].

MATCH FACTORIES

1128. Shri Ram Krishan : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cottage match factories established so far State-wise ;

(b) the number of such factories to be established during the current year ; and

(c) the names of places where these factories are to be established?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) and (c). The All India Khadi & Village Industries Board have sent up a proposal for setting up 200 cottage match factories during 1956-57. The proposal is under consideration.

ACTION ON ESTIMATES COMMITTEE REPORT

1129. Shri Dabhi : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 436 on the 3rd December, 1955 and state :

(a) on which of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in their Twelfth Report, action has already been taken ; and

(b) on which recommendations action has not still been taken?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) and (b). A number of recommendations have already been implemented. A detailed statement regarding implementation is under preparation which will have first to be submitted to the Estimates Committee.

SPLINT AND VENEER FACTORY

1130. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Splint and Veneers factory in Hyderabad State ; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1956-57.

COMMUNITY PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

1131. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) the main problems discussed in the seminars and conferences organised by the Community Project Adminstration during 1955 ; and

(b) the extent to which these seminars and conferences have been helpful in the implementation of the Community Development Programme?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda) : (a) (1) Programmes like Cottage Industries, Co-operation, Work among women, Social Education, Basic Education, Housing, etc. where progress has not been very substantial.

(2) Steps to make the Community Development Programme a people's programme with Government assistance.

(3) Problems relating to training and Project personnel.

(4) Administrative coordination.

(b) Seminars have been very helpful in the implementation of Community Development Programme. They have come to be recognized as one of the best media for development of better ideas among individuals through creative thinking in a group about matters of policy and solutions to problems. Democratic processes are emphasised in such seminars and they assist in

bringing about the mental outlook necessary for the establishment of a welfare State in the workers engaged in the Community Development work.

भारत की उत्तरी सीमा

११३२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** ७ मार्च, १९५५ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५८५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत की उत्तरी सीमा के समानान्तर खींची गई आन्तरिक रेखा को ठीक करने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उस सम्बन्ध में अब क्या स्थिति है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : इनर लाइन को ठीक करने के लिए सरकार अभी विचार कर रही है। जैसे कि फैसला हो जायगा, परिवर्तनों का एक लेखा सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा।

Foreign Films

1133. Choudhuri Muhammed Shaffee : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of foreign films imported and exhibited in India from 1st September, 1955 to the 31st March, 1956?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : Statistics regarding the number of films imported into India are not available. A statement of countrywide imports of exposed films on footage basis has been laid on the Table of the House by the Minister for Commerce and Industry in reply to part (a) of starred question No. 496 by Shri M. Islamuddin on the 21st March, 1956. During the period from 1st September, 1955 to 31st March, 1956, 1396 imported films were certified by the Central Board of Film Censors for public exhibition.

Bhakra Dam and Nangal Power Houses

1134. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the energy that is being released at present from the Bhakra Dam and Nangal Power Houses ; and

(b) the method of its distribution ?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda) : (a) No energy is at present generated from the Bhakra Power House as this is still to be constructed. The Ganguwal Power House is generating 48,000 K.W of electric energy.

(b) This energy is being distributed in the Punjab and Pepsu areas according to demand at various places. About 8,000 K.W. is being supplied to Delhi and about 7,000 K.W. for construction works at Bhakra Dam.

Petroleum

1135. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the total output of petroleum in India during 1955?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar) : The hon. Member will perhaps agree with me that it is not in the larger interest of the country to give wide publicity to such essential information.

Ulhasnagar Township

1136. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any industries have been started in Ulhasnagar Refugee Township to relieve unemployment among the displaced persons living there ; and

(b) if not, reasons for not doing so?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : (a) No.

(b) Four schemes have been approv- by the Government of India and are expected to start production in about a year's time.

INDO-PAKISTAN AGREEMENT

1137. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases pending, if any, for verification and payment (under Indo-Pakistan Agreement 1949) of claims of displaced Government servants of undivided provinces and servants of State Governments and Local Bodies ; and

(b) the period since they have been pending?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 14,677 on 31st March, 1956.

(b) Majority of these claims are three to four years old.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN UTTAR PRADESH

1138. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount given by the Central Government so far to the Uttar Pradesh Government for the rehabilitation of displaced persons ;

(b) the number of displaced persons in the aforesaid State who have been rehabilitated and those who are still to be rehabilitated ; and

(c) whether cash amounts were paid to the above mentioned displaced persons for their rehabilitation or houses were got constructed for them by the State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

GODAVARI VALLEY PROJECT

1139. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated for second phase of work of Godavari Valley Project, Hyderabad State in the second Five Year Plan ; and

(b) time when the same is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) No amount has been provided.

(b) Does not arise.

HOUSE-BUILDING LOANS TO DISPLACED PERSONS

1140. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned house-building loans to the displaced persons whose claims have been verified ;

(b) the total number of applications for house-building loans received so far, State-wise ; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and actually disbursed so far, State-wise, under this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b)

(i) Uttar Pradesh	480
(ii) Delhi	3,126
(iii) Bombay	710
(iv) Mysore	14
(v) Rajasthan	776
(vi) Punjab	1,061
(vii) Madhya Bharat	75
(viii) Ajmer	1
(ix) Madhya Pradesh	37
TOTAL	6,280

(c)

Name	Amount *Sanctioned* (in Lakhs)	Amount *disbursed* (in Lakhs)
(1) Uttar Pradesh	28·80	12·00
(2) Delhi	61·29	24·75
(3) Bombay	15·65	3·25
(4) Rajasthan	12·33	2·55
(5) Punjab	30·50	20.30
Madhya Bharat	5.01	--
(7) Ajmer	0·08	--
(8) Madhya Pradesh	1·33	..
TOTAL	154·99	62·58

Bhakra Project

1141. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land brought under irrigation under the Bhakra Project year-wise;

(b) the mileage of main canals and distributaries constructed so far;

(c) total mileage of main canals and distributaries that remain to be constructed; and

(d) the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 8.]

मध्य भारत में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

११४२. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य भारत में विस्थापित छात्रों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है;

(ख) यदि है, तो १९४९–५० से १९५३–५४ तक प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि दी गई;

(ग) अप्रैल, १९४८ से मार्च, १९५४ तक मध्य भारत में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई; और

(घ) मध्य भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री जे० के० भोंसले) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) १९४९–५० से १९५३–५४ तक निम्नलिखित रकम मध्य भारत सरकार को दी गयी।

१९४९–५० . .	१,९७,९०० रुपये
१९५०–५१ . .	१,८७,४०० ,,
१९५१–५२ . .	१,००,००० ,,
१९५२–५३ . .	४५,००० रुपये
१९५३–५४ . .	३०,००० ,,

(ग) यह जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसको एकत्रित करने में जितना समय और मेहनत लगेगी उस के बराबर प्राप्त होने वाला परिणाम नहीं होगा।

(घ) पुनर्वास के मामले में अनुसूचित जाति—अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के शरणार्थियों और गैर अनुसूचित जाति गैर अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के शरणार्थियों में कोई भेद भाव नहीं होता। इसलिए इस प्रकार के अलग अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

प्रसारण-केन्द्र

११४३. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से देश के किन-किन स्थानों पर नये प्रसारण-केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) अगले दो सालों में किन-किन स्थानों पर प्रसारण-केन्द्रों के स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) सदन की मेज पर विवरण रखा जा रहा है [**देखिये परिशिष्ट ९, अनुबन्ध सं० ९**]

(ख) दो या तीन स्टेशन खोले जायेंगे। यह अभी विचाराधीन है कि यह कहां कहां खोले जायें।

Sunderbans Development

1144. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of money was budgeted for Sunderbans Development in the First Five Year Plan by the West Bengal State Development Plans;

(b) if so, the total amount budgeted;

(c) the amount spent and under what heads; and

(d) whether it is proposed by the State Government to allot any sum of money in the Second Five Year Plan for this purpose?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

STATE-OWNED COAL MINES

1145. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of expenditure on the State-owned coal mines in India during 1955-56 ; and

(b) the total amount of coal produced during the same period?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):

(a) Revenue (Working Expenses) Rs. 4,05,10,000 } Final estimates.
Capital Rs. 1,90,26,000 }

(b) 29,41,000 tons.

आयात और निर्यात अनुज्ञप्तियां

११४६. श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५३–५४, १९५४–५५ और १९५५–५६ में आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश १९५५ की धारा ५ (३) के अधीन अनुज्ञप्तियों को अन्य व्यक्तियों के नाम में कर देने के लिये कितने प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुये;

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रार्थना पत्र स्वीकृत हुये और कितने अस्वीकृत;

(ग) क्या इस दौरान में ऐसे कोई मामले सरकार की सूचना में लाये गये जिनमें पूर्व-अनुमति प्राप्त किये बिना ही अनुज्ञप्तियां दूसरे के नाम में कर दी गई थीं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक वर्ष में ऐसे कितने मामले आये; और

(ङ) कितने मामलों में आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, १९५५ की धारा ८ और ९ के अधीन आवश्यक कार्यवाही की गई तथा इसमें कितनी राशि अंतग्रत थी ।

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) तथा (ख) इसकी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि इस प्रकार के प्रार्थना पत्रों के पृथक आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते ।

(ग) से (ङ). एक विवरण साथ में संलग्न है [**देखिये परिशिष्ट ९, अनुबन्ध सं० १०**]

DRAMA PRODUCERS IN A.I.R.

1147. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any committee has been set up to appoint Drama Producers in A. I. R., Bangalore ;

(b) if so, the members of the committee ;

(c) the number of candidates interviewed for the posts ; and

(d) the required qualifications of the Drama Producers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A committee consisting of two reputed Kannada writers, Sarvashri Masti Venkatesh Iyengar and D. V. Gundappa, and the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and the Director General, All India Radio, has been constituted for making recommendations for appointments of Producers in A. I. R., Bangalore, including Producers for drama.

(c) and (d). The general qualification is eminence as a playwright and/or producer of dramas. Such eminence has to be established by the person's record and not by interviews. Sometimes eminent persons have to be persuaded to take up a producers work.

MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRY IN TRIPURA

1148. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been accepted by Government to start

Medium Scale Industry for providing employment to displaced persons in Tripura ;

(b) the types of Industries proposed to be started ; and

(c) within what period these are expected?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (c). One scheme for the manufacture of reinforced cement concrete pipes has already been sanctioned. Three others, one for the manufacture of Spirits for industrial and medical purposes, and two for expanding the existing rice and oil mills are under the consideration of the Government.

DISPLACED PERSONS IN TRIPURA

1149. Shri Biren Dutt : Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any increase in amount of loan is proposed by Government for the displaced persons in Tripura ; and

(b) if so, what will be the increase ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : (a) No. The amount of loan is sanctioned on the basis of individual needs and merits of each case.

(b) Does not arise.

ALLOTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LAND TO DISPLACED PERSONS

1150. { Sardar Iqbal Singh : / Shri Ram Krishan :

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of displaced persons from Bahawalpur who have so far been granted agricultural lands in lieu of their lands left in West Pakistan as a part of their compensation in Punjab, Pepsu and Rajasthan separately ; and

(b) the number of persons who have not taken possession?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : (a)

Punjab	—	417 families.
Pepsu	—	1,590 families.
Rajasthan	—	3,064 families.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

SIMPLEX LOCOMOTIVES

1151. Shri Kirolikar : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of simplex locomotives purchased during the period from June, 1953 to March, 1954 for use at Durgapur project ; and

(b) whether all these locomotives were required for the project?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda) : (a) Seven.

(b) Four were used on the project. Three were kept as stand-by.

DISPLACED PERSONS

1152. { Sardar Iqbal Singh : / Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved any scheme according to which displaced persons of Bahawalpur State from Pakistan will receive exactly the same benefits and privileges as are given to other displaced persons from Pakistan ;

(b) the number of displaced persons from Bahawalpur ; and

(c) the measures taken to rehabilitate displaced persons from Bahawalpur with special reference to permanent land allotment ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : (a) In providing rehabilitation facilities to displaced persons no distinction is made between displaced persons *inter se* on the basis of the Provinces to which they belonged in West Pakistan.

(b) According to the All India Census 1951, 2,52,956 displaced persons migrated to India from the erstwhile princely States in West Pakistan. The exact number of persons who migrated from the Bahawalpur State alone is not available.

(c) Bahawalpuri displaced persons are of two categories *viz.*, of Punjabi extraction and of non-Punjabi extraction. Those of Punjabi extraction were treated like other Punjabi persons and were settled on land in Punjab and Pepsu under the scheme of quasi-permanent allotment of land. Those of non-Punjabi extraction were settled in other states, *e.g.*, Delhi, Bombay, Rajasthan, etc., along with other non-Punjabis. Those Bahawalpuri displaced persons of non-Punjabi extraction who had been living in Punjab/Pepsu have also been made eligible for land allotments in these States.

Rajpura Township in Pepsu has been set up out of the funds of the Ministry of Rehabilitation exclusively for Bahawalpuri displaced persons. The population of this township is about 15,000.

Cottage Industries

1153. { Sardar Iqbal Singh : / Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given grants for the development of the Cottage Industries to various firms or individuals in 1955-56 ;

(b) if so, which of them have received these grants ; and

(c) the amount given to each?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : (a) to (c). Government have given no grants to "firms". Besides several recognised/certified institutions, grants have been given to the following individuals :—

Name of individual	Amount granted	Brief purpose
	Rs.	
Shri Joe Curean of Travancore-Cochin.	1,500	For inventing a pocket charkha and carrying on further experiments to build a prototype pocket charkha.
Shri Mohd. Raza Khan Bangash of Uttar Pradesh.	1,500	To enable him to complete his book on the history and developement of the art of gold embroidery (zardoshi) after a study visit to South India, Punjab and Kashmir.
Shri V. V. Gupte of the Matunga Technological Laboratories, Bombay.	15,000	For carrying out research in Khadi.
	36,000	For manufacturing a trial spinning unit.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

1154. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh :** **Sardar Akarpuri :**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans and grants for the local development works sanctioned and drawn by the States of Punjab and Pepsu in 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56 so far ;

(b) the details of the local works completed in these States during 1953-54, 1954-55, and 1955-56 so far ;

(c) whether any direct aid was given by the Centre for any local work done or proposed to be done by any private agency in these States ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda) : (a) to (d). A comprehensive statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 11.]

DISPLACED AGRICULTURISTS IN HYDERABAD STATE

1155. Shri H. G. Vaishnav : Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of displaced agriculturists settled in Hyderabad State ; and

(b) The total acreage of agricultural land allotted to them in that State ; and

(c) the number of displaced persons other than agriculturists, settled in Hyderabad State?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : (a) 511 families.

(b) 48,165 acres.

(c) The information is being collected from the Hyderabad Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

1156. Shri H. G. Vaishnav : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of grant or aid given by the Central Government to the Government of Hyderbad State for village and small scale Industries was not utilised in full by the State Government during 1954-55 and 1955-56 ; and

(b) if so, whether the State Government has been asked to state the circumstances in which the amount could not be utilised?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The slow progress in the utilisation of funds sanctioned to the State Government has been brought to the notice of the State Government and the tSate Government have been requested to expedite the implementation of the schemes.

KOSI PROJECT

1157. Shri L. N. Mishra : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cement, coal and iron demanded by the Kosi Project Authority during the years 1955, 1956 and for the year 1956-57 ;

(b) the quantity of each sanctioned and availed of by them ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that they have not been given cement and iron up to their requirements and their work has suffered?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

1158. Shri L. N. Mishra : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether irrigation rate to be charged from users of Damodar Valley

Corporation water has been finalised.

(b) if so, the rate to be charged per acre ; and

(c) how does it compare with irrigation rates of Bhakra and Hirakud Projects?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). The Damodar Valley Corporation will deliver the water to the Bengal Government who in turn will deliver it to the cultivators for use. Whereas the rate for use of water to be charged by the D. V. C. from the Govt. of West Bengal has not yet been fixed, the West Bengal Govt. with the concurrence of the D. V. C. fixed the following rates for the year 1955 as water was available.

Rabbi 54-55	Rs. 10/-per acre
Khariff 55	Rs. 7/12/- per acre

(c) The D. V. C. rate compares favourably with the Bhakra-Nangal rate. No rate has so far been fixed for Hirakud.

Model Test for Kosi Project

1159. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the results of model test of Kosi Project carried on in Poona under C.W.P.C's guidance as regards (i) condition of the area lying between the two embankments after embankments are constructed ; and (ii) condition of the area below Thamata and Bangaon, the point where the two Kosi embankments terminate and effect of diversion channels on the areas concerned ; and

(b) by what time the model test is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) The experiments are in progress.

(b) The experiments are expected to be completed in the course of the next three months.

Draft Second Plan of Andhra State

1160. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount estimated by the Andhra State Government in the Plan they submitted to the Planning Commission ;

(b) the total estimated amount proposed to be granted ; and

(c) the amount granted in the First Five Year Plan and the amount used by the State?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Rs. 244·43 crores.

(b) Rs. 118·84 crores.

(c) (i) Magnitude of the First Five Year Plan. Rs. 69·42 crores.

(ii) Expenditure incurred
(1951-54 actuals,
1954-55 revised and
1955-56 budget)
Rs. 64.32 crores.

Indian Temple in Azerbaijan

1161. Shri Siddananjappa: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Scientists have discovered an Indian Temple in a forest near Bak, capital of Azerbaijan ; and

(b) if so, whether the details of the temple have been found out by the Government of India ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). We have no information about this matter. We are however making enquiries.

गंगानगर जिले में मुसलमान

११६२. **श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल :** क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे मुसलमानों की जमीन और जायदाद पर किसका अधिकार होगा, जो

१९४७ के बाद पाकिस्तान चले गये थे और १९४९ में भारत वापस आ गये तथा सामान्य निर्वाचनों के पूर्व बिना पारपत्रों के पाकिस्तान लौट गये (क्योंकि वे भारत में मतदान नहीं करना चाहते थे) और वे बाद को फिर भारत लौट आये;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गंगागनर जिले के कीकरवाली नोहा, डबली राठान, पीर कामड़ीया, चक खैरूवाला, सूरेवाला, वसीर आदि गांवों में ऐसे बहुत से मुसलमान हैं, जो कई बार पुलिस द्वारा पाकिस्तान पहुंचाये गये और फिर वे भारत के सरकारी कर्मचारियों से किसी प्रकार सांठ-गांठ करके अपनी जमीनों व जायदादों पर कब्जा करने के लिये भारत वापिस आ गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या उक्त गांवों के इन मुसलमानों की जमीनें शरणार्थियों को दे दी गई थीं, किन्तु इनके वापस आ जाने पर शरणार्थियों को जमीनों से बेदखल कर दिया गया ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री जे० के० भोंसले): (क) यदि उक्त व्यक्ति एवेक्वी (निष्क्रमणार्थी) घोषित कर दिये गये थे तो उनकी जायदादों पर कस्टोडियन आफ एकेवी प्रोपर्टी (निष्क्राम्य सम्पत्ति आमिरक्षक) का अधिकार होगा । किसी व्यक्ति को एवेक्वी घोषित करने की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं का उल्लेख एवेक्वी प्रापर्टी ला में किया गया है । यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि उक्त व्यक्तियों को एवेक्वी घोषित किया गया था या नहीं । आखिरी तौर पर एवेक्वी घोषित किये गये व्यक्तियों की जायदाद डिसप्लेसड परसन्स कम्पेनसेशन ऐन्ड रिहैलिलटेशन ऐक्ट (विस्थापित व्यक्ति प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास अधिनियम) के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने अधीन कर ली है ।

(ख) सरकार के पास यह जानकारी नहीं है । निष्क्राम्य सम्पत्ति घोषित की गयी जायदादों के मालिक यदि भारत वापिस आ गये थे, या यह प्रमाणित होने पर कि वे पाकिस्तान नहीं गये थे कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों में एवेक्वी प्रापर्टी एक्ट के अनुसार अपनी जायदादों की वापसी के लिये प्रार्थना-पत्र दे सकते थे । क्या गंगानगर में इस प्रकार के मामले हुये हैं, पूछताछ की जायगी ।

(ग) एवेक्वी प्रापर्टी एक्ट की धारा १६ के आधीन भूमि के बारे में सर्टीफिकेट प्रदान करने का निर्णय करते समय इस बात पर ध्यान दिया जाता है कि उस भूमि पर बसे हुए शरणार्थियों को अनावश्यक रूप से हटाया न जाये । यह मालूम नहीं है कि उक्त गांवों में धारा १६ के आधीन जायदाद के वापिस दिलाने से या अनुचित तौर से जमीनों को लौटाने के कारण शरणार्थियों को अपनी जमीनों से बेदखल किया गया है । परन्तु इस मामले की जांच की जायेगी ।

गंगानगर जिले में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

११६३. श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला गंगानगर में शरणार्थियों को जो भूमि आवण्टित की गयी थी वह जमीन पाकिस्तान से वापस आये मुसलमानों को लौटा दी गयी है, परन्तु जिला गंगानगर के सेटलमेंट अधिकारी जमीनों की किस्तों के रुपये उन गरीब शरणार्थियों से मांग रहे हैं, जिनकी जमीन छीन कर पाकिस्तान से बिना पारपत्र आये हुये मुसलमानों को दे दी गयी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो शरणार्थियों को जमीन देने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री जे० के० भोंसले): (क) तथा (ख). जिला नगर में एक दो मामलों में शरणार्थियों को दी गयी भूमि को कस्टोडियन आफ एवेक्वी प्रापर्टी (निष्क्राम्य सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक) राजस्थान ने गैर निष्क्राम्य करार दिया । कस्टोडियन के आदेशों का पता न होने के कारण स्थानीय सेटलमेन्ट आफिसर ने इन शरणार्थियों के नाम उनकी जमीनों के मूल्य सम्बन्धी किश्तों की अदायगी के लिये नोटिस जारी किये । परन्तु इन नोटिसों को लागू नहीं किया गया । इन शरणार्थियों के अपील करने पर कस्टोडियन जनरल आफ एवेक्वी प्रापर्टी ने यह मामला स्थानीय कस्टोडियन को और अधिक जांच के लिये भेजा है । यह मामला अब कस्टोडियन के विचाराधीन है । जब तक कि निष्क्राम्य सम्पत्ति सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही पूरी नहीं हो जाती, इन शरणार्थियों को अपनी जमीनों के बदले दूसरी जमीन देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

1164. Shri Reghubir Sahai : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been

drawn to a statement made by the Planning and Industries Minister, Uttar Pradesh in the State Vidhan-Sabha to the effect that 18 community Projects nearing their three-year life lease would be closed by the end of this month ; and

(b) if so, whether a statement showing the names of these blocks along with the District to which they belong will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes Sir. These blocks pertain to the Community Projects 1952-53 series. In these blocks only the intensive phase of the programme, financed out of the block budget, will cease from April 1, 1956. Thereafter the staffing pattern of a National Extension Service block will continue and the development programmes of different kinds like Medical, Veterinary, Cottage Industries and Education etc. will be applied to these areas and will be financed through the State Government's Departmental Budgets.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 12.]

INTER-LINKING OF RIVERS

1165. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any attempt is being made to inter-link Indian rivers through a system of canals as had been visualised by the late Sir Arthur Cotton ; and

(b) whether the details of his plan are available?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). Replies to each part is in the negative.

COMMUNITY PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

1166. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) the advice sought by the Indonesian Government in the Community Projects from Indian Government; and

(b) whether the services of any official has been asked for by the Indonesian Government?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) The Administrator, Community Projects Administration, was invited by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration to visit Indonesia for a period of 2 months to advise the Government of Indonesia in the formulation of Community Development Programme. He went in the month of June, 1955, and returned to India in August, 1955.

(b) Yes. The United Nations Technical Assistance Board had approached the Community Projects Administration for the loan of services of 2 officers experienced in Community Development Programme for deputation to Indonesia. Shri L. N. Bongirwar, IAS, Deputy Development Commissioner, Government of Madhya Pradesh left for Indonesia on a 3 month's assignment in February, 1956. The Second Officer, Shri K. G. Bhandari, Punjab Agriculture Service at present Principal, Development Officer's Training Centre, Ranchi, is likely to go shortly for six months.

COTTON AND JUTE

1167. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the consumption of Cotton and Jute in India during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A cotton year commences on the 1st September and ends on the 31st August of the following year. A Jute year, on the other hand, commences on the 1st July and ends on the 30th June of the following year.

Consumption of raw cotton and raw jute by mills (for which complete statistics are available)

during the cotton and the jute years 1953-54 and 1954-55 was as follows :—

	1953-54	1954-55
	(In lakh bales)	
Raw cotton	46·08	47·69
Raw Jute	53·00	61·00

गंगानगर जिले में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

११६८. **श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल :** क्या **पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सन् १९४७-४९ में खुश्की रास्ते से आये बिना दावे वाले सात-आठ हजार शरणार्थियों को गंगानगर जिले में ही बसाने के लिए कोई योजना बन रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को ऐसे व्यक्तियों की सूची प्राप्त हो गयी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री जे० के० भोंसले): (क) से (ग). जिला गंगानगर में निवासी खेती की जमीन के दिये जाने का बहुत कुछ काम विभाजन के बाद के सालों में पूरा किया जा चुका था और यह जमीन शरणार्थियों को जिन के दावे थे या न थे उनको दी गयी । माननीय सदस्य से केन्द्रीय तथा राजस्थान सरकार को ५,२७२ नामों की (न कि सात या आठ हजार नामों की) सूची प्राप्त हुई है । किन्तु इस सूची में उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही करने के लिये काफी जानकारी नहीं दी गयी है । इस बारे में माननीय सदस्य को राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचना दी जा चुकी है ।

N.E.S. Blocks

1170. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the N.E.S. Blocks in Five Year Plan have been completed or there is still any block left incomplete ; and

(b) the number of N. E. S. Blocks included in the Second Five Year Plan (State-wise) ?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) The National Extension Service is a 3 year Programme. The allotment of National Extension Service Blocks have been made from time to time commencing from 2nd October, 1953. Accordingly the question of completion of the period of operation as National Extension Service Blocks during the First Plan period does not arise.

(b) 3,800 National Extension Service Blocks are proposed to be taken up during the Second Five Year Plan. The State-wise break up of the allotable blocks has not been finally determined.

Co-operative Societies

1171. Shri L. N. Mishra : Will the Ministry of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether in matters of imports and exports some additional facilities are given to Co-operative Societies ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The following additional facilities are given to Co-operative Societies :—

(1) They are exempt from the Income Tax Verification requirements.

(2) They can apply for Actual User licences for the import requirements of raw materials etc., of their individual members.

(3) Consumers' Co-operative Societies can import certain items of Consumer goods for the use of their individual members which are otherwise licensed to Established Importers only.

(4) Co-operative Societies are also allotted separate export quotas in respect of certain commodities such as H.P.S. Groundnuts, Onions and Chillies.

GRANTS TO PEPSU FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES

1172. Shri Ram Krishan : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money given by way of loans and grants-in-aid or subsidy to the State of PEPSU from 1947 to 1956 for irrigation purposes ; and

(b) whether the whole amount given has been utilised or not?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda) : (a) No loan was sanctioned to the Govt. of Pepsu prior to 1952. The total amount sanctioned to the State Govt. as loan for the period 1952-1956 is as under :

Bhakra Nangal Power Schemes	Rs. 3,04,50,000
	Rs. 50,00,000
Scarcity Area Schemes	Rs. 30,00,000

(b) The information is being collected.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

1173. Shri Ram Krishan : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money sanctioned by way of loans and grants-in-aid or subsidy to the State of PEPSU from 1947 to 1956 for the development of small scale industries ; and

(b) whether the whole amount sanctioned has been utilised or not ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) A total amount of Rs. 12,48,630 (Grants: Rs. 25,730; Loans : Rs. 12,22,900/-) has been sanctioned to the Government of PEPSU during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 for the execution of schemes for the development of small-scale industries. No funds for this purpose were sanctioned to the State Government prior to 1954-55.

(b) No, Sir. The State Government have informed Government that they have so far utilised a sum of Rs. 3,663 and Rs. 3,25,540 out of the grants and loans respectively.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

1174. Shri Ram Krishan : Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money given annually by way of loans and grants-in-aid or subsidy to the State of PEPSU up to 1956 for development of Cottage Industry ; and

(b) whether the whole amount given has been utilised or not?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : (a) The amount of money given annually by way of loans and grants-in-aid or subsidy to the State of PEPSU for development of Khadi and Village industries, handicrafts and sericulture is as follows :—

	Grants/Subsidy	Loans	Total
1953-54	37,303	..	37,303
1954-55	54,338	72,720	1,27,058/-/-
1955-56 (upto 31-1-56)	1,17,774/12/-	5,70,630	6,88,404/12/-
Total	2,09,415/12/-	6,43,350/-	8,52,765/12/

(b) No.

दामोदर घाटी निगम

११७५. श्री के० सी० सोधिया : **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दामोदर घाटी निगम ने उसमें भाग लेने वाली सरकारों द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी पर ब्याज देने से इन्कार कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है ?

योजना तथा सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री नंदा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये दी गई पूंजी पर लगने वाले ब्याज को छोड़ कर दामोदर घाटी निगम, भाग लेने वाली सरकारों द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी पर नियमति रूप से ब्याज दे रहा है । भाग लेने वाली सरकारों की जुलाई १९५४ में एक कान्फ्रेन्स हुई थी जिसमें यह निश्चय किया गया था कि दामोदर घाटी निगम की बाढ़ नियन्त्रण पूंजी में केन्द्र द्वारा लगाये गये भाग पर कोई ब्याज नहीं पड़ना चाहिये । इस निश्चय के अनुसार दामोदर घाटी निगम के केन्द्र द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी के इस भाग पर ब्याज नहीं दिया है ।

ANNUAL FLOW OF WATER IN INDIAN RIVERS

1176. Shri S. C. Samanta : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated total annual flow of water in the rivers in India ;

(b) what quantity of water has been brought into use during the First Five Year Plan by various multi-purpose Projects ;

(c) which of the rivers have remained untouched ; and

(d) what is the overall proposal for the Second Plan?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda) : (a) The total annual flow of waters of Indian rivers has been estimated at 1356 million acre ft.

(b) 28·6 million acre ft. approximately—on multi-purpose projects.

(c) From the view point of irrigation, Brahmaputra and some major tributaries of Ganga like Kamla, Baghmati and Burhi Gandak in North Bihar have not so far been exploited. No irrigation project on Sabarmati and Narmada was taken up during the First Five Year Plan period. A number of projects on the Narmada are, however, being included in the Second Plan. So far as power development is concerned, the following rivers have remained untapped at the end of the First Five Year Plan :—

(i) Tambraparni
(ii) Periyar
(iii) Chalakudi
(iv) Cauvery
(v) Sharvati
(vi) Krishna
(vii) Godavari
(viii) Mahanadi
(ix) Ganga
(x) Sutlej

(d) The overall proposal for the Second Five Year Plan is to utilise about 74 million acre ft. of water for the major, medium and minor irrigation projects and the power projects.

RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA

1177. Shri Sanganna : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for the roots of the plant Rauwolfia Serpentina (*Sarpagaudha*) has increased in the international market ;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to increase the volume of export of these roots ; and

(c) quantity and the value of Rauwolfia Serpentina roots exported during the years 1953, 1954 and 1955 separately?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) and (b). Precise information is not available. The quantity of supplies of the root has not been precisely ascertained and therefore, the question of promoting exports does not arise.

(c) Separate statistics for export of Rauwolfia serpentina are not recorded in the Sea Borne Trade Accounts.

NAHAN FOUNDRY LIMITED

1178. Shri Boovaraghasamy : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are labour organisations in the Nahan Foundry Limited (Himachal Pradesh) :

(b) if so, their names; and

(c) the number of labourers in each organisation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). It is reported that there is only one labour organization in Nahan Foundry Ltd., at present, called the Nahan Foundry Mazdoor Panchayat. According to the latest information, some 30 workers of this organisation have dissociated themselves from this Panchayat in regard to certain matters but it is not yet clear whether they have formed themselves into a separate Association.

(c) The Nahan Foundry Mazdoor Panchayat, Nahan, has a membership of about 400.

BUILDING WORKERS

1179. Shri Ramananda Das: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of building workers working under different contractors under the C.P. W.D., in Delhi;

(b) the schedule of wages fixed by Government for payment to the different kinds of building workers and other facilities; and

(c) the welfare measures for these building workers?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 15,000 approximately.

(b) A copy of the latest schedule of wages is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 13]. Under the Minimum Wages Act, the workers are given one day off with wages after 6 continuous days of work.

(c) Provision of drinking water, rest shelters, canteens, First aid, wash and bath places, creches for worker's children and latrines.

PURCHASE OF *Khadi* ETC.

1180. Shri Ramananda Das: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the total purchase, made by the Central Government Departments, of khadi, mill cloth, shoes, chappals, boots and other leather goods manufactured by mills and factories and those manufactured by cottage and small scale industries during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 14.]

ASSAM COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE

1181. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of his Ministry working in Assam and Tripura districts have been sanctioned Assam Compensatory allowance in view of the high cost of living obtaining in Assam; and

(b) if so, the rate at which they are paid and the date from when it is being paid?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They are being paid a special allowance of 20% of their pay subject to the following minima and maxima with effect from the 1st April, 1955 or the date of recruitment whichever is later.

Designation	Maximum	Minimum
Superintending Engineer	..	Rs. 150 P.M.
Executive Engineer	..	Rs. 125 P.M.
Assistant Engineer	..	Rs. 100 P.M.
Assistant Executive Engineer	..	Rs. 100 P.M.
Supervisors	Rs. 50 P.M.	Rs. 60 P.M.
Other Class III staff	Rs. 30 P.M.	Rs. 60 P.M.

TOWNSHIPS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

1182. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns which have sprung up for rehabilitation of displaced persons during 1952 to 1955; and

(b) the number of displaced persons who are yet to be provided with residential quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) In all 47 townships have so far been set up for displaced persons from West Pakistan in the States in the Western Region, and for displaced persons from East Pakistan, 149 urban colonies have so far been set up in various States in the Eastern Region. Information regarding the number of colonies set up during the years 1952 to 1955 only is not readily available.

(b) All but a small number of West Pakistan displaced persons have been found accommodation in Government built houses and evacuee houses. As regards States in the Eastern Region, apart from those in Government camps and Homes, no displaced person from East Pakistan is without some kind of accommodation—whether it is owned by him or rented or shared with friends and relatives.

DISPLACED WIDOWS AND INFIRM PERSONS

1183. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced orphans, widows, wounded and infirm persons who are getting pensions or maintenance allowances;

(b) the amount involved per month; and

(c) he amount budgeted for this purpose in 1954-55?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) On the 31st March, 1956 the number of such persons getting pensions was 39, and of those getting maintenance allowance about 200.

(b) The amount involved on account of pensions was Rs. 1840 per month. Maintenance allowance is discontinued as soon as a grantee receives compensation. The number of grantees and the amount paid to them, therefore, vary from month to month.

(c) Pensions . . Rs. 17,000

Maintenance Allowance Rs. 12 lakhs

EMPLOYMENT UNDER SECOND PLAN

1184. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the target of additional employment in the Second Plan;

(b) whether normal decrease in existing employment due to rationalisation and retrenchment has been deducted in arriving at the target figure;

(c) if so, what is the figure debited; and

(d) the estimated decline in existing employment opportunities due to rationalisation, modernisation and retrenchment in the Second Plan period in (i) Textile, (ii) Jute, (iii) Defence, (iv) Railways and (v) Transport including loading and carting etc.?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) The target of employment in the non-agricultural sectors of the economy is about 8 million new jobs. In addition there are possibilities of finding full time work for about 1·6 million new entrants in agriculture. Fuller employment will be available to about 3 million workers engaged in house-hold occupations. Fuller employment in agriculture will increase agricultural incomes by about 17%.

(b) As the process of renovation and rationalisation envisaged in the Second Plan is not expected to be rapid in the existing industries, displacement of labour is not likely to be significant.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

STUDY TOUR OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1185. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Party of Indian Officials is at present on tour of foreign countries to study the Community Development Programmes ;

(b) if so, the number of the officials and the names of the countries selected for their tour ; and

(c) the total expenditure that may be incurred on this tour ?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) The party returned on 30-3-1956.

(b) A party of Five Indian Officials went on tour to study the Community Project Programme in Sweden, Denmark, United Kingdom, Holland, Norway and Israel.

(c) Rs. 46,400. (Estimated).

BHAKRA NANGAL CONTROL BOARD

1186. Shri G. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meetings of Bhakra Nangal Board were held during February and March 1956 ;

(b) if so, who were invited to attend the above meetings and the names of places where meetings were held ; and

(c) whether construction work of Nangal Dam is progressing according to schedule ?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, the Board met twice.

(b) A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 15].

(c) The Nangal Dam was completed in July, 1954.

Ghani

1187. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to popularise Wardha or Magnawadi *Ghani* in villages ;

(b) the addresses of the manufacturers and the price ; and

(c) whether Railway concession in freight charge is given to the villagers for transporting the Ghani from the place of its manufacture ?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Model demonstration-*cum*-production centres for demonstrating the use of Wardha *ghanis* are being set up. Financial assistance for the installation of these improved *ghanis* is given through recognised Societies on the basis of 50% grant and 50% loan. Exhibitions are organised and other means of publicity are also adopted for popularising these *ghanis*.

(b) The address of manufacturers and prices of *ghani* are given in the statement attached. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 16.]

(c) No.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

1188. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state :

(a) whether financial aid was given by Government directly to any Co-operative Housing Societies during 1955-56 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The Central Government does not give direct financial aid to Co-operative Housing Societies.

(b) Does not arise.

Ghani OIL

1189. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to popularise the improved type of Bullock-drawn *ghanis;*

(b) names with addresses of dealers in these *ghanis*, with prices ;

(c) whether any concession in railway freight is allowed for transport of these *ghanis* from the places of their manufacture to popularise them;

(d) whether training is necessary to operate them; and

(e) steps that are proposed to make available to the *tellis* their required quantity of oil seeds ?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : (a) Model demonstration-*cum*-production centres demonstrating the use of improved Wardha *ghanis* are being set up. Financial assistance for the installation of these improved *ghanis* is given through recognised societies on the basis of 50% grant and 50% loan. Exhibitions are organised and other means of publicity are adopted for popularising these *ghanis*.

(b) The address of dealers and prices of *ghani* are given in the Statement attached. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 17.]

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) Government are sanctioning loans on easy terms to enable Co-operative Societies and registered institutions to stock oilseeds and to supply the same to *tellis*.

नमक निधी

११६०. **श्री के० सी० सोधिया** : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी नमक उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में बूढ़े और अपाहिज खनिकों की सहायता के लिए कोई निधि रखी जाती है;

(ख) इस निधि की वार्षिक प्राप्ति कितनी है और उसमें खनिकों और सरकार का अंश अलग-अलग कितना-कितना है; और

(ग) इस निधि से इस समय कितने खनिकों को सहायता दी जा रही है ?

उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री के० सी० रेड्डी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्नही नहीं उठता ।

Economic Surveys

1191. Shri M. D. Joshi : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether grants were awarded to different Universities to conduct economic surveys of important towns in the respective States ;

(b) if so, the quantum of grant awarded to each Univeristy ;

(c) whether Government have called for any reports from Universities as to whether the grants have been utilised ;

(d) if so, whether a copy of the Statements will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(e) whether the School of Economics and Sociology was entrusted with the task of conducting the surveys of towns in Bombay State ; and

(f) the towns where the survey was made in Bombay State ?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda) : (a) Yes ; grants have been sanctioned to some of the Universities, colleges and research institutions for economic surveys of important towns.

(b) Grants vary according to the estimated expenditure on a scheme. A statement showing the grants sanctioned for various city surveys and their utilisation so far is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 18.]

(c) and (d). Quarterly statements of expenditure incurred and progress made are received by the Research Programmes Committee. These are routine reports. The Planning Commission will be glad to supply the relevant information to any Hon. Member desiring it.

(e) A scheme of socio-economic survey of Bombay city prepared by the School of Economics and Sociology has been approved and the investigation is now in progress. For certain other cities, schemes submitted by other institutions and colleges have been approved and are progressing.

(f) Bombay, Baroda, Surat, Poona, and Hubli.

AIR CONDITIONING UNITS

1192. Shri Keshaviengar: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air conditioning Units which the Estate Office has for hiring out to Government servants;

(b) the ranks of Government servants who are entitled for their allotment on hire; and

(c) the number of such equipment that served the Ministers of the Union Government during the summer of 1955?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The number of air-conditioning units which the Estate Office has for hiring out to Government servants for use at their residences depends on the surplus left after meeting the demands of Ministers, Deputy Ministers and others of equivalent status both for their residential use and office use.

(b) Except where special allotments are made on medical or other compassionate grounds, air-conditioners are given only to officials above the status of Secretary.

(c) During the summer of 1955, 15 air-conditioners were installed at the residences of various Ministers and 3 were installed at the offices of 3 of them.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

1193. Shri Siddananjappa: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have advanced a loan and a grant to the Government of Mysore for the setting up of an Industrial Estate in that State;

(b) if so, the amount of loan and the grant sanctioned?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Loan—Rs. 7 lakhs.

Grant—Rs. 10,000

स्थानीय विकास निर्माण कार्य

११९४. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५२–५३ १९५३–५४ और १९५४–५५ में स्थानीय विकास निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए मध्य भारत सरकार को कुल कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया गया था; और

(ख) जिस प्रयोजन के लिए अनुदान दिया गया था, उसके लिए राज्य ने कितनी राशि खर्च की ?

योजना तथा सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) स्थानीय विकास निर्माण कार्यक्रम का उदघाटन १९५३–५४ में किया गया। मध्य भारत सरकार को इस प्रयोजन के लिये १९५३–५४ तथा १९५४–५५ में क्रमशः २.८० लाख व १०.४० लाख रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया।

(ख) राज्य सरकार की सूचनानुसार केन्द्रीय अनुदान की ८.८६ लाख रुपये की राशि राज्य सरकार ने कार्यक्रम के आरम्भ से सितम्बर १९५५ के अन्त तक व्यय की।

जिला योजना निकाय

११९५. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन-किन राज्यों में जिला-स्तर पर जिला योजना विकास बनाये गये हैं ?

योजना तथा सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : सब राज्य सरकारों ने जिला स्तर पर योजना निकाय स्थापित कर लिये हैं।

WORK-CHARGED STAFF

1196. Dr. Jatav-Vir : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no increment has been granted to the work-charged staff of the Northern Electrical Division No. I, New Delhi for the last six years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the staff concerned has been representing their case for the last five years ;

(c) if so, the reasons why the case has been delayed so long in the Central Public Works Department ; and

(d) when final orders are expected to be issued in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar) : (a) to (c). No, Sir, although there were a few cases where there was some difficulty because of wrong fixation of initial pay and some representations were received.

(d) Orders sanctioning the increments were issued on 9-3-56.

WIREMEN

1197. Dr. Jatav-Vir : Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision to grant revised scale of Rs. 60—75 to the wiremen Grade II in the Northern Electrical Division No. I, New Delhi, has not been implemented ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) This does not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

MIGRATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM PAKISTAN-HELD KASHMIR

1198. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether people are still migrating from Pakistan-held Kashmir to the State of Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) if so, the total number of persons who migrated during 1955 ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate them ?

The Deputy-Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the Jammu and Kashmir Government and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when received.

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GIPN—SI—415 Lok Sabha—27-3-57—840

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 18th April, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part* I)

11.30 A.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

STRIKE BY CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF NAVAL DOCKYARDS AND DEPOTS AT BOMBAY

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Kamath. The subject is :

> "The strike of thousands of civilian employees in the Naval Dockyard and Naval Depots in Bombay, which has totally paralysed all activity at those important installations."

When did this strike start ?

Shri Kamath: (Hoshangabad) : Yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Only yesterday ? The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): I have received no official information so far. I suggest that my hon. friend might ask a short notice question and then I shall put all the details before the House.

Mr. Speaker: What is this due to ?

Shri Kamath: The point is the Naval Dockyard and Naval Depots in Bombay are important installations and any strike there is of considerable importance and will certainly jeopardise the normal life in Bombay. I thought the paper having reported it, the Defence Ministry officials in Bombay and the persons responsible in Bombay would have informed the Defence Ministry here, but there seems to be some slackness in the department somewhere. The

press has given the report but the Ministry has not received any report ; it is very strange.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has evidently based his motion on the news that has appeared in the *Statesman*. It is stated there that inasmuch as no machinery for settlement of disputes has been established those officers have gone on strike.

Shri Kamath: Over 3,000.

Mr. Speaker: How long has the negotiation for the establishment of the machinery been going on ? Non-establishment of machinery by the Government for settlement of disputes and conditions relating to service etc., is the cause of the strike. The Government have not struck. Government takes action in due course, or if Government takes any particular action, some other man strikes. How can you censure the Government here except for the order that was passed, whether it was right or wrong ? Are we in a position to say whether it was right or wrong or have a discussion on that ?

Secondly, machinery has to be evolved by Government for the settlement of disputes, and negotiations must have been going on for some time. Suddenly one fine morning they say, "You have not established any machinery", and they go on strike. What am I to ask the Government to do—immediately to say : "All right, the machinery will be established." That is coercing the Government with respect to this. I am not able to see the point. When an order is passed in the course of the administration by the Government, some officers who do not like it go on strike and immediately we must strike in this House ? Now, an adjournment must be for some purpose. I would like to be enlightened with respect to this matter.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour) : The matter is very serious concerning the Naval Dockyard and Naval Depotes. There has been a failure by Government to prevent the strike. Government should come forward and take

[Shri K. K. Basu]

the House into confidence and say these are the facts. As the Defence Minister says he has no material, let the whole matter stand over for a day or two. We should be enlightened and then come to a decision on the failure of the Government. We do not know who is responsible. We can judge after all the facts are laid before the House.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We are all anxious, Sir, that the facts, as fully possible, should be placed before the House, and my colleague has said he will place them. The best course is a short notice question. In a day or two, as soon as we have the full facts, we will place them before the House.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): The point is this. Government should give us the information. The Chair has given a very good defence of their case, but we want to know from the Government, and want to express our opinion by this adjournment motion. It is a sufficiently serious situation that a large number of the workers have struck, and it will have effects on the defence position of India or essential services in the country. If the House feels that it is a sufficiently urgent and important matter, we have every right to discuss it. That is the submission I want to make.

Shri Kamath: You have put several questions. Let the motion be admitted and we could have a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: The only point is whether there is sufficient ground here for my putting it off so that I may consider the adjournment motion, but if it is intended only to elicit information from the Government, then I could take whatever steps are necessary. Anyhow, I will allow this to stand over till tomorrow.

An Hon. Member: Tomorrow is a holiday.

Mr. Speaker: Till day after tomorrow. Let us have some statement from the hon. Minister, but so far as these matters are concerned, I would like to say it is no doubt serious, but it is a question of what it is based on. It is on the information that we have here in this newspaper that has been evidently handed over by Shri Kamath, that he has tabled his motion. The information contained in this newspaper is that a machinery for settlement of disputes has not been invented or established by the Government and therefore a number of people have gone on strike. That is all. Now on that alone I have to give consent. It is not Shri Deshpande but I who has to give consent as to whether this is a sufficient cause for censuring the Government. The hon. Minister has said that he will make a statement in answer to a short notice question. I would request him to make a statement independently of a short notice question as soon as he gets the material.

Dr. Katju: Will you please make it the 21st so that there may be ample time to collect all the relevant materials?

Mr. Speaker: It will stand over till day after tomorrow.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: On a point of order. When the Government is censured, may I know whether it is for the House to decide or for the Chair to give a ruling? I think the House should decide whether censure should be expressed.

Mr. Speaker: Inasmuch as it was said to be a point of order, let me state that the Chair has to give a ruling first as to whether consent ought to be given or not. I am at that stage, and therefore it is not as if I have given consent already and I am trying to displace the opinion of the House by my own opinion. I am still considering as to whether this is a motion to which I must give consent and bring it before the House. Anyhow I have adjourned this matter today after tomorrow when the hon. Defence Minister will make a statement.

Shri Kamath: On a point of clarification. Is it your ruling that an adjournment motion is always tantamount to a censure motion?

Mr. Speaker: It is unnecessary to decide that matter now. The House will now take up other matters.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO TEA RULES

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953, a copy of the

Notification No. S.R.O. 746, dated the 31st March, 1956, making certain further amendment to the Tea Rules, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—133/56.]

HALF YEARLY REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF COIR BOARD AND WORKING OF COIR INDUSTRY ACT

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, a copy of the Half Yearly Report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act for the period ending 30th September, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—134/56.]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND U.K. ON AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to duties on the estates of deceased persons, in pursuance of an assurance given in reply to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 711 on the 15th March, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—135/56.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTIETH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I beg to present the Fiftieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th April, 1956."

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): With regard to this motion I would at the outset make a request to you that as provided by the rules time may be given to us to table amendments, because I find there are certain proposals embodied therein with which I am not in agreement, and many of my colleagues are also not in agreement. It can stand over till tomorrow when we can move amendments. If in your discretion, though not in consonance with the rules, you are not pleased to accede to my request, and you do not hold it over till tomorrow, I shall submit....

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow is a holiday.

Shri Kamath: Then, day after tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever he has to say he may say now. I will waive the rule as to last-minute amendments. It was presented yesterday. The hon. Member who is always alert should have tabled an amendment.

Shri Kamath: We got it this morning.

Mr. Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee's report was presented to the House on the 17th April.

Shri Kamath: We received a copy only this morning.

Mr. Speaker: What are the amendments?

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion the following be added:

> "subject to the modification that *for* 'three days' recommended for the States Reorganisation Bill 'four days' shall be *substituted*."

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Five days.

Shri Kamath: I was first thinking of five days; I would still be happy to have five days. But certainly it should be not less than four days. The tendency in every session is to expedite business—rather unduly—towards the close. Winter and spring have come and gone, and as this long session drags on, sweating and panting, to its weary close....

Mr. Speaker: All that is unnecessary. We have to dispose of the whole thing with in half an hour. So, what I would suggest to this. Let the hon. Member address himself to the subject-matter, namely the need to the increase the time from three to five days. The whole

[Mr. Speaker]

discussion on this motion will have to be finished within half an hour. If the preamble alone takes half an hour, then what am I to do?

Shri Kamath: I shall finish in about three and a half minutes.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): It is summer, and it is nearing twelve o' clock.

Shri Kamath: I was saying that as the session drags on to its weary close in loony June—I am using the word 'loony' not in its customary sense, but as an adjective of the word 'loo', because there is a lot of loo in June—there is this inevitable tendency towards hustling and throttling. And this is evident in the arrangement of business in this report.

This Bill, as the House is well aware, is a mammoth Bill, affecting all the States in India, and having a bearing on so many articles of the Constitution. It goes to the very root of the Constitution and also to the root of administrative reorganisation in India. Since Independence,—I have no hesitation in saying—this is perhaps one of the most important, if not the most important, Bill that this House has considered.

I understand that the Companies Bill was discussed before it went to a Joint Committee, for more than six or seven days. I was not in the House, but that is what I learn. When that is the case, I fail to see how this most fundamental, radical, important and emergent Bill could be allotted anything less than a full week, that is to say, five days, excluding half a day for the private Members' Bills on Friday; that is the minimum that should be allotted to this Bill.

Unless that is done, we shall not be able to make any useful and effective contribution to the debate. Apart from that, the time-lag that has been fixed between the introduction of the Bill and the discussion on Monday comes only to three or four or five days. And only this morning, we got a bundle.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Only Sunday comes in between.

Shri Kamath: I think the time-lag is only two or three days. Only this morning, a bundle of reports was dumped at our residences.

An Hon. Member: Have you opened them and seen?

Shri Kamath: I got them only this morning. It was a bundle of reports I could not even count them, because there were so many. Do Government honestly believe that we can go through these reports, which are thirty or thirty-five in number, of various sizes and shapes within a space of two or three or four days? That is the other point that I would like to impress upon you and the House namely that there should be a greater time-lag between now and the discussion, say, at least ten or fifteen days if possible, and certainly not just three or four or five days only.

The first aspect that I want to impress upon you and the House is that the Bill should be allotted a whole week for discussion, before it goes to the Joint Committee. I would, therefore, move these verbal amendments of mine and I would earnestly request you to put them to the vote of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants four days instead of three days?

Shri Kamath: Five days.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member said five days earlier, and then he changed it to four days.

Shri Kamath: I said, a minimum of four days. If you would agree, I shall make it five days. From three days, it should be increased to five days, and there should be a time-lag of about ten days at least between now and the discussion.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I think there is very great force in what my hon. friend Shri Kamath has said. Today, we have received some bundles, and we are going to receive some more bundles. At least, those of us who are being affected by the provisions of the new Bill, living in Madhya Bharat and going into the new Madhya Pradesh, and being transferred from one place to another, or those of us in Rajasthan who are being affected by it, will have to study the position in the various debates that have taken place, of which the copies have been delivered only this morning at five o' clock. We have only been able to count how many copies we have received. I for my part have not been able even to read them. Since this morning, I would say, right from 4 A.M. in the early morning, some of us have been working hard, because we are members of a Select Committee. We also should have breathing-time to study the things that are coming before us.

We should not be rushed into doing these things in haste.

This being an important Bill, we should be given time to go through the bundles that we have received. Today so many things are being brought up and placed before us. One Bill is introduced, another is withdrawn, and on top of it all, the SRC Bill is introduced. The implications of each one of these have not been studied. And yet we are being told that we have to come and finish the whole thing within three days, including all these amendments that are following consequentially. I should say that it is high time that we put a stop to this sort of thing and we are given sufficient time to apply our mind to whatever things are placed before us. Five days' time will not be sufficient to enable us to apply our minds to them fully. But at least five days must be allotted for this purpose.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I have to point out one thing. Evidently, it seems to be a typing mistake. The time allotted for the discussion of the Second Five Year Plan was 18 hours, but it has been put down here as only 8 hours.

Mr. Speaker: It is 18 hours, and not 8 hours.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I would also like to point out that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order Amendment Bill might not be taken up now, but it might be taken up after the States Reorganisation Bill is covered.

Mr. Speaker: This committee is concerned only with the allotment of time. When the Bill will be taken up is not to be decided by the Business Advisory Committee.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: My suggestion is that it might be the recommendation in the name of the committee as it happens to be so, before the House. That may be recorded by you, and this Bill may be taken up after the SRC Bill.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Three days' time is not bad, but if the House agrees to four days' time, it will be good.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): I want to make one submission. I disagree with my hon. friend Shri Kamath who wants only five days. Considering the importance of the Bill, I think at least one week should be given, and that is the wish also of this side of the House.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The matter was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee, and I believe that all the groups and parties were represented there.

Shri Kamath: There were so many absentees.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If there were absentees, well, I think, they have our sympathy.

Shri Kamath: Do not penalise the House for that.

Pandit G. B. Pant: But those who were present should not be punished for discharging their duty.

Shri Kamath: That is not fairness.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Those who were present there, and who cared to attend that meeting, I am informed, unanimously fixed up this time-table.

Now, it is for the House to decide whether it should respect the decisions reached unanimously by its representatives, or whether they should be tampered with and upset by the House. So far as I am concerned, I am in the hands of the House.

Shri Kamath: Very good. That is the right spirit.

Pandit G. B. Pant: But this Bill is not coming, so far as its provisions are concerned, before the House for the first time. Shri Kamath said that the Bill is a mammoth one. The Bill is not mammoth, but we had a mammoth debate over the provisions of this Bill, some weeks ago, and we had a debate which lasted longer than any other debate on any other question or on any other report in this House.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Not on the Bill.

Pandit G. B. Pant: In the circumstances, I think, every hon. Member had an opportunity of expressing his views on the subject-matter of the Bill.

Shri Kamath: No.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If some of them were abstemious enough then, they would perhaps let others have the long rope even now. They are free to choose their course. But so far as the present

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

motion is concerned, it is only for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee. In the Joint Committee, we will have the opportunity of examining every single article and clause and sentence. So I feel that nothing will be lost if the proposals unanimously accepted in the Business Advisory Committeee are adopted by this House. But, as I said, I am in the hands of the House, and the time of the House is as much valuable for me as for every other Member of the House. So if the House considers that the decision taken by the Business Advisory Committee with unanimity should be upset, it is for the House to decide.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): May I say a word?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any hon. Member to speak after the Minister.

Shri Kamath: The amendment may be put to the vote of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I will certainly put the amendment to the vote of the House, and thereafter, if the amendment is carried, I will put the main motion with that amendment, or if the amendment is rejected, the main motion as it is.

Shri Kamath: May I suggest that to the amendment a clause may be added to the effect that the period of 5 days may be increased at your discretion?

Shri Gadgil: May I make a suggestion? If after going through three days' debate, the Chair comes to the conclusion that a few more hours or one day is necessary, that discretion may be left to you.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I will strictly go by the law. Three days have been recommended by the Business Advisory Committee. The amendment is that from three days it may be raised to five days.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr—North-East): There is another point, about the time-lag.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow this sort of thing. There must be an end to this. What is this about? After I give an opportunity to Members to make their statements, I hear the Government spokesman and then put the motion to the vote of the House. If the hon. Member wanted to speak, he might have had an opportunity earlier.

Now, the question is....

Pandit S. C. Mishra: What I wanted to say was that the amendment has two parts.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Whatever it may be, he must have had an opportunity earlier. If he wanted to speak, I would have given him an opportunity.

I was presiding over the deliberations of the Business Advisory Committee. Again, I have to make the remark that this is an unfortunate thing; it appears as if the Mover makes the motion that the Report of the Committee may be accepted, and then there is only criticism. Other hon. Members who are parties to that Report do not get up and support it, saying how it has been arrived at, what are the points and so on. I have already been insisting upon those hon. Members to do this. It is their duty to do so. If they want to say that they disagree with this, let them say so. It appears as if again and again it is the unfortunate duty of only one individual to come and support the motion, and then he is accused as if he is in the dock. What is this attitude about? If this goes on, I will disband the Business Advisory Committee altogether. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Kamath: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: It is left to me to decide.

The point is this. After all, hon. Members will kindly consider without any passion as to whether this Bill is going to be thrown out even at the consideration stage. There is no such chance. Here and there, with respect to certain recommendations in the Bill, there may be differences of opinion. People have to sit together. There will be a motion for reference to a Joint Committee where these differences of opinion will be ironed out. There are cases where a Bill is opposed on the principle itself. That may be opposition on various grounds to the consideration motion being carried, in which case I will certainly say that a longer time-lag must be given to the House to consider, as to whether the Bill ought to be thrown out at that stage or not. But here there is absolutely no likeli-

hood of that. As far as we are able to judge, nobody is against the entire Bill altogether.

Therefore, the Bill will go to the Joint Committee. Hon. Members will have an opportunity to state their points of view there. This applies not only to the Members of the Joint Committee, but to every hon. Member of this House, who will be entitled to sit there and debate, though he may not be entitled to vote. Afterwards, it will come back to this House. Then once again, this House will have an opportunity to go into the matter.

The time of the House is limited. Of course, even if it is allowed for ten days, there may be no limit. I am only appealing to hon. Members to consider whether at this stage it is necessary to enlarge the allotment of time from three hours to five hours. If, after it returns from the Joint Committee, hon. Members have got any difficulties, we will consider whether we should not have sufficient time to go into the matter. This is the only point before the House.

The question is :

That at the end of the motion the following be added :

"subject to the modification that *for* 'three days' recommended for the States Reorganisation Bill 'five days' shall be *substituted*".

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members : 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker : Those against will say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members : 'No'.

Mr. Speaker : The 'Noes' have it. The 'Noes' have it.

Some Hon. Members : The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker : Those hon. Members who are in favour will kindly stand in their seats.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : There must be Twenty-one hon. Members are in favour division.

Mr. Speaker : No. I am counting. of the amendment.

Shri V. G. Deshpande : We are not counted.

Mr. Speaker : Those who are against will kindly rise in their seats. I see a large number.

An overwhelming majority is against the amendment and it is negatived.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Kamath : Then make it four days. There is a second amendment about time-lag.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member reads the rules again and again. The Business Advisory Committee does not say that a Bill may be taken up immediately or later on. It decides only the question of allotment of time.

Now, I will put the main motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th April 1956."

The motion was adopted.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (EXTENSION OF LAWS) BILL

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda) : With your permission, I want to raise a point of order about the motion that is now coming about the withdrawal of the Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker : Let the motion be moved first.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension of certain laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker : There is an earlier motion relating to withdrawal of a Bill.

Pandit G. B. Pant : That is lower down in my list. I will come to that.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension of certain laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

The motion was adopted.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I introduce* the Bill.

STATES REORGANISATION BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the States of India and for matters connected therewith.

Shri Kelappan (Ponnani): I oppose the motion for leave to introduce this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Let me first place it before the House.

Motion moved:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the States of India and for matters connected therewith."

At this stage, whoever wants to oppose the motion for leave to introduce the Bill itself will kindly state the grounds and I will ask the Minister to reply. There won't be any further discussion. Then I will put it to the vote of the House.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): I do not like to oppose the Bill as such. But I would like to get some clarification, because I do not know in what form the Bill is coming. On the reply to that depends what attitude we take. I take it from the statement made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the Bill is just the same as was laid on the Table of the House only a month back, wherein the question of readjustment of the boundaries of the States of West Bengal and Bihar was left out. The country was given to understand before the Bill was actually brought before this House that the declaration made by Government on the 16th January even in respect of West Bengal boundary adjustment would be given effect to. I, therefore, would like to get an assurance from Government that even the small mercies that the Government and then SRC have shown so far as the bounary adjustment between West Bengal and Bihar is concerned, will find a place in the Bill or in any other Bill which may be brought before this House during the current session of Parliament. On the reply to that depends the attitude we take, because I do not know what is the position.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So far as the Bill which I propose to introduce is concerned, it is exactly on the lines of the Bill that was placed on the Table of the House on the 16th of last month. There is no change.

As to the adjustment of boundaries between West Bengal and Bihar, certain talks and negotiations are going on and nothing can be said at this stage. A Bill relating to the States of West Bengal and Bihar will. I hope, be introduced in due course, but when, I am not exactly in a position to state today.

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Shri K. K. Basu: It may not be even in this session; is it?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I would like it to be; but, I cannot guarantee.

Shri Kelappan: I oppose the introduction of this Bill in its present form. I shall briefly give my reasons.

According to the Constitution, it is obligatory on the President to consult the Legislatures of the States that are affected by the change proposed. The T.C. State Legislature has not been consulted. It may be argued that the Legislature has been dissolved and the legislature functions have devolved upon this Parliament. I submit there is a distinction between the legislative powers of the Legislature and this right to be consulted. This right of the States to be consulted cannot be considered as a part of the legislative functions. In a democratic set-up, the people of the State have a right to be consulted when a portion of their territory is proposed to be taken away.

There are similar provisions in other Constitutions. In Australia, it takes the form of a referendum. In the case of the United States of America, the Legislatures are consulted and no change can be effected without their concurrence.

It is true that here the President has got wider powers. He can disregard the suggestions of the States; but, it is obligatory on him to consult the States. It is really consulting the opinion of the people; and, in this case, the legisla-

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* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

tures are consulted. It may be that the Constitution-makers did not foresee such a contingency,—that just on the eve of the reorganisation of the States, a State Legislature will go out of existence. It may be that they have not made provision for that. The remedy is either an amendment of the Constitution or postponement of the change till the Travancore elections are over and the Legislature begins to function. It is clearly against the Constitution to alter the boundaries of the Travancore-Cochin State without giving the people of the State an opportunity to express their views on it.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): On a point of order, Sir. It is not open to the hon. Member to raise this objection because the proclamation that we have adopted on the 29th March, suspends this particular article in relation to Travancore-Cochin.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I have got a point.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow that.

Shri Velayudhan: Sir, only one point....

Mr. Speaker: I won't allow. Under the rules, I am bound only to hear the hon. Member who raises the objection, that is, who opposes the introduction.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The objection raised by Shri Kelappan has no validity in law. When the proclamation was issued, the proviso to article 3 of the Constitution, which requires a reference to be made to the State concerned, was, I think, suspended. So, that is not applicable. But, apart from that, the powers of the Legislature have vested in Parliament and it can deal with all matters which would otherwise have come within the purview of the State Legislature. There can be no exception in the case of the reorganisation of the States. Suppose a State cannot function under circumstances which are beyond the control of anybody, when we, all of us, may be unanimous about the incapacity or the inability of the State to function under particular circumstances, and the remedy lies in adjusting the boundaries, then, certainly, it will be open to Parliament to exercise the authority vested in it for changing the boundaries because the powers of the State Legislature will also be, in that case, vested in Parliament.

Besides, literally speaking, the Bill was referred to the Travancore-Cochin Legislature on the 16th of last month when it was functioning. So, 30 days have passed since it was referred. Whatever might be the difficulties which have stood in the way of its submitting its views to us, it does not affect the legal position. The provisions of article 3 have been carried out. Even if that article were alive, even if those objections were still binding, nobody can raise the objection on the ground that there had been no compliance with the provisions of that article.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): In letter only and not in spirit.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think you are concerned more with the letter than the spirit.

Shri Velayudhan: I accept the contention of the Home Minister. The whole powers of the Legislature have devolved on the President and, directly or indirectly, they devolve on the Parliament. It was reported in the papers that certain decisions were taken, regarding the boundaries of the Travancore-Cochin State, by the Adviser there and they were sent here. My contention is that they must be discussed here in Parliament and thereafter only this Bill can be taken.

Mr. Speaker: It will be discussed on this Bill.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the States of India and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I introduce* the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTH AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

This Bill was introduced during the last session. It sought to amend certain provisions relating to High Courts, High Court Judges, executive powers

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

of the Union and the States and certain entries in the lists....

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): Sir, I oppose....

Mr. Speaker: Let the motion be made.

Shri Vallatharas: At this stage, even before the motion is made....

Mr. Speaker: I will take it only afterwards.

Pandit G. B. Pant: We were not able to consider the provisions of that Bill, which was introduced last session. Now, certain amendments have to be made in the Constitution in order to implement the provisions contained in the States Reorganisation Bill. Some of the amendments relate to the same matters to which the Bill I am seeking to withdraw refers. There are also other matters which are allied therewith. So, it will be convenient for Parliament and it will save the time of the House if the consolidated Bill containing these provisions is placed before the House. It will, I think, suit every hon. Member and will at the same time, enable us to conduct our affairs with greater regard to economy of time.

So, I propose that this Bill be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): I oppose the motion for leave.

Shri Vallatharas: I have a point of order to raise on this. I think the entire wish of this Parliament is to expedite the progress of this Bill, but at the same time we have to maintain ourselves within the precincts which the Constitution lays down and the Rules of Procedure lay down. Referring to rule 147 of the Rules of Procedure, the conditions under which a Bill can be withdrawn are stated:

> "(a) the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is to be dropped;".

Now there is no question of dropping the provisions of the Bill.

> "(b) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which substantially alters the provisions contained therein;".

I refer to the ten sections which are put in the Sixth Amendment Bill and they are embodied word by word in the Ninth Amendment Bill. So, there is no question of substantially altering the provisions to any extent. If such leave is granted, no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill. Suppose the Bill is allowed to be withdrawn, then hereafter no reference to any of the provisions of the Bill will be allowed to be made in the course of the discussion. Considering all these, the Government's surmise is that they have given three reasons for applying for leave for withdrawal of the Bill. One is that it would be more convenient to Parliament; it would appreciably save time; thirdly, it facilitates the early ratification by the State Legislatures. There are not covered by rule 147. Under these circumstances, it is not correct to change the provisions or tone of rule 147. My submission is that this motion is totally out of order and no leave can be applied for to withdraw the Bill.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): My friend has taken much of the wind out of the sail and I only wish to submit this. I expect that when a withdrawal motion comes from the Government on an important Bill of this kind, it must certainly conform itself to the rules laid down. The Government have taken the trouble of circulating an explanatory memorandum to us. I read and re-read it. But unfortunately I find that the reasons given there do not at all come either under the first part or the second part of rule 147. If it does not come under those two parts, so long as the rule stands, it is not open to permit a withdrawal.

The only other point that may possibly be urged is that it is for the convenience of the House and the saving of the time of the House. I am perfectly conscious that such a thing could have resulted and the same thing could have been achieved by introducing a Bill not covering those clauses but only covering the additional clauses and the two Bills might have been considered together. The time of the House would have been saved in that case. So, under the intended convenience of saving the time of the House we cannot go against the existing rules and permit a withdrawal. As my friend has already pointed out, it also leads to awkwardness of the argument that the very clauses which have been in the Bill to be withdrawn cannot be referred

to at all subsequently. You might remember last time when another Bill came to be introduced, you did direct that in the case of Bills that are to replace the Bills to be withdrawn, a copy may be circulated to the Members a day previously so that they may examine whether any of the provisions of the new Bill alter the provisions of the old Bill.

My point is that some time ago in this session you were pleased to direct the Government to circulate a copy of the Bill that they intend to introduce in place of the one that is to be withdrawn. That direction has not been conformed to.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Flouted.

Shri Raghavachari: We are not in a position to say which of the provisions of the new Bill really alter or affect the other provisions. Therefore, the whole thing seems to have been done in the name of saving of time and hurry, and not in conformity with the Rules of Procedure or your directions and rulings already given.

One other point. I was surprised to find that the revised Order Paper circulated today has been upset totally. Anything is taken up and anything is introduced in the House. In the revised list of business supplied to us, you will find that the first item is withdrawal of the Bill. Every other thing has gone on and this has come as the third or the fourth item. That is only by the way. It is not a matter of substance, but the real substance is that the withdrawal cannot be permitted and the motion is certainly out of order.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I want to....

Mr. Speaker: Anything new? We are only considering the points.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I want to lay emphasis on a particular point.

Mr. Speaker: What is it?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The explanation that has been supplied to us is not at all in conformity with what is laid down in rule 147. An explanation which can fit in with this provision is a valid explanation. We have not got before us the amendment which is subsequently to come. We do not know whether it is going to alter the provisions of the present Bill or not. It has not been supplied to us and so we have not reached a stage when that Bill could be introduced. Otherwise, we could raise the objection that it is substantially the same measure. That is not before the House and so we could not argue about that point.

But in an unequivocal language today I heard the hon. Minister to say that the same provisions are introduced in the other Bill. If the words used are "same provisions", then I very respectfully submit that such a Bill cannot be introduced at all in this House in this session. That is why I say that he should say that it is something different or new. But he has not said so. He has said "same provisions". If he has said that the same provisions are there, the whole thing is struck by the provisions of rule 147 of our Rules of Procedure. Therefore, I say that this leave cannot be granted.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The new Bill does contain some of the provisions contained in the old Bill, but it is entirely on a different pattern. It is related to the new States that will be formed. The High Courts will be of a different type. The State Legislatures will be formed on a different basis. The whole thing has undergone a change, though some of the provisions may be continued, because substantially the High Courts will be there, but will be High Courts of the different States. It will be necessary in any case to change the entire outline of the old Bill so as to fit it in with the scheme that has now become necessary in consequence of the provisions of the States Reorganisation Bill. This Bill is different from that. It contains many provisions and even those provisions are in a different setting and substantially of a different character. Besides, there is nothing to prevent anybody from withdrawing a Bill. The withdrawal in certain circumstances may be desirable; in others it may not be. The reasons that I have given have not been questioned by anybody, that is, that it would conduce to the convenience of the House and would save the time of the House. So, it is desirable that in the interest of the House itself, this Bill may be withdrawn and replaced by another Bill. There is nothing to fetter the authority of the House and it can always take a sensible view of the thing and deal with the matter in a manner which will ultimately be for the benefit and advantage of

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

the House. That is really the main criterion which should guide the House in reaching any decision.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): The hon. Minister has now made a statement which is substantially different from the memorandum of reasons circulated to us. (*Interruptions.*) He was saying that a sensible view should be taken and all that sort of thing.

Pandit G. B. Pant: That must have appeared to you very unreasonable.

Shri Kamath: You will have to learn sense from the opposition too. I would submit that, so far as Constitution Amending Bills are concerned, the rules must be rigorously enforced. I am amazed that the hon. Home Minister, an experienced Parliamentarian, should make such statements here....you are otherwise engaged, Sir, I shall await your pleasure.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not think that, unless I look at him, I would not be able to follow what he says.

Shri Kamath: I submit that the Home Minister has said that the new Bill which will be introduced later on differs substantially from the present one which is to be withdrawn. We are not in a position to judge the matter at all. Therefore, I would earnestly request that this matter may be held over till we are in a position to get copies of the new Bill sought to be introduced. Then only will the House be in a position to give leave to the Home Minister to withdraw this Bill, and fresh leave to introduce the new Bill. I would, therefore, urge that the matter be held over till the copies of the Bill are supplied to us so that we may examine the matter whether it differs substantially or is the same, as stated in the memorandum. The Home Minister has now made a substantially different statement. This is not the way to deal with this matter. This is not a matter to be trifled with. I would, therefore, submit that, in the interest of the supremacy of Parliament which, we are all sure, you are anxious to uphold, you would consider this. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not appeal to sentiments but speak on the point.

Shri Kamath: I referred to the supremacy of Parliament. Is it a mere sentiment?

Mr. Speaker: When we are on this question whether leave ought to be granted or not, leave is being opposed on account of certain provisions under rule 147. The hon. Member, Shri Kamath, has said that the Bill is not before the House and therefore, he is not able to judge. That is one point. That is all right. But going further and saying so many other things—I think it is unnecessary. That is a brief point that we have to consider.

The point is this. Rightly or wrongly, rule 147 has been framed which says that leave can be granted only under certain circumstances. I do not consider that this leave comes under rule 147; rule 147 does not permit such a course. It says that the Member in charge of a Bill may at any stage of the Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill on the ground that the legislative proposal contained in the Bill is to be dropped. There is absolutely no proposal to drop the proposal. The latter portion of rule 147 reads like this:

> "(b) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill which substantially alters the provisions contained therein."

Is it the contention of the hon. Minister that it substantially alters the provisions? Is it the view of the hon. Minister?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I say that the entire scheme of the Bill has undergone a change. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Am I to allow the hon. Members to speak simultaneously? Why cannot they be a little patient? I have heard them. Much of the argument and continuity is lost by these interruptions.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The whole thing has to be considered in the new set-up. The High Courts will now be constituted for States which will be different from the old States. Similarly, the legislature will be of a different type. So, there is a situation which is almost abnormal. In these circumstances, in order to save the time of the House and to carry out the business conveniently, it is desirable that the this Bill be withdrawn and replaced by another Bill which deals with similar provisions and which will cover the entire ground. There is nothing to fetter the authority of this House to do so. Withdrawal of a Bill, provided it is in

the interests of the House and conducive to the convenience of the House, is, I think, desirable under any circumstances.

Shri Raghavachari: The statement which the Minister has circulated to us is entirely different.

Mr. Speaker: How many times have I to allow the hon. Members? The hon. Member is a well-known Parliamentarian. It is the privilege of the hon. Member who is in charge of the Bill to speak in the end, replying to various questions. Even if a Minister intervenes, he can have another chance to answer in the end. Now once again the hon. Member rises to speak. How long can this go on like this? I am not going to allow the hon. Members. The point may be very interesting. I will do what I can to the best of my light. There must be an end to this.

So far as this matter is concerned, so long as rule 147 stands there and so long as this new Bill carries to a large extent references to the previous provisions, I am afraid that leave to withdraw the Bill cannot be granted under rule 147.

Sometime back, I had said that even at the introduction stage, copies of the Bill which are sought to be introduced here, should be available to all hon. Members. (*An Hon. Member:* Where?) In the Notice Office and in the Central hall. Copies are always available. I have got copies here. Any hon. Member who has received notice of leave to introduce a Bill—if it is on the agenda or in the Order Paper—may go and take a copy. He can take a copy and compare it with the previous one and find out whether it is a substantially different one or not. This objection is unfortunately brought up again and again without the hon. Members taking the trouble. Copies are always available, even at the time of introduction of a Bill, so as to enable the hon. Members to see whether leave ought to be granted to introduce the Bill or not. It is three months ago or in the last session that I said that I would make copies available and they are available. I do not want the House to blindly vote in favour of any particular Bill.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): It is a breach of privilege if it is circulated before it is introduced here.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a breach. It is not circulated also.

It is kept there and whoever wants a copy can take a copy.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It will still be a breach of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: It will not be a breach of privilege.

But, here, even the hon. Minister who has given notice of that Bill, wants to withdraw the Bill. Naturally that is one of the two courses open. If the House which has taken possession of the Bill is not willing to give leave, then what happens? It is not open to any other hon. Member to take it up and pursue it; the rules do not provide for that and no other hon. Member can give notice of it and proceed with it.

Therefore, so far as this matter is concerned, somehow this rule 147 restricts the scope. It is not as if we are tied down by rules. Wherever there is a wrong, there is a remedy. Wherever there is a diffculty, there is always a remedy. We can understand that no Member can be forced against his will to go from stage to stage. He may keep quiet.

Now, therefore, I will exercise the right given to me under rule 401. (*Interruptions.*) It is only intended for such contingencies. It reads:

> "401. All matters not specifically provided in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may from time to time direct."

In view of the peculiar situation that has arisen, I direct that the provisions of rule 147 shall not debar the motion being made here. I shall now put it to the House.

Shri K. K. Basu: In rule 147, it is specifically provided for against such withdrawal.

Shri Kamath: Sir, I would request you kindly to read the rule again. It says clearly and explicitly "all matters not specifically provided in the Rules". In this case there is a specific provision and, therefore, how can you invoke this rule relating to residuary powers?

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): I suggest, what ought to have been done is for the Government to move for suspension of this Rule.

Mr. Speaker: Here the situation is one where detailed provisions are necessary. In view of the changed circumstances the provisions of the previous Bill alone are not adequate to deal with the altered circumstances arising out of the reorganisation of States. Therefore, some other provisions have also to be included. There is no meaning in spending the time of this House with this Bill, then a second Bill and so on. Under the circumstances, a detailed provision is wanting under rule 147. I now supply that detailed provision. I will now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Several Hon. Members: "Aye".

Mr. Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Noes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: I think the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is adopted.

Some hon. Members: The Noes have it.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I am not going to allow a division on this matter. I have heard by voice.

Shri K. K. Basu: We want a division on this question.

Mr. Speaker: There is no huge principle involved in this. I can understand if there is any question of principle. I have never refused to allow a division, even though the voices might not be many, where a matter of principle is involved and, for the present and also for the future, it must be notified that there was a body of opinion, however small, against a particular principle that has been enunciated. I can understand if such a thing is the case here. I have always rung the bell and allowed hon. Members not merely to stand up in their seats, but to go and record their names in the lobby. Now, I ask the hon. Members to consider in all seriousness whether this matter involves a matter of policy where I must order a division. Therefore, I would now request hon. Members to rise in their seats. Even that may be dispensed with in this case. It is unnecessary because we are only on a small thing. If they are, however, very anxious that the number at least of those who oppose must be recorded I would request them to stand up in their seats.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, we would have very readily agreed even to stand in our seats. There is not much principle involved in this, as you say. The principle involved is this. You have interpreted a particular residuary provision notwithstanding a specific provision of the Constitution that, where our Rules are silent, the Rules of the House of Commons will apply. It, therefore, stands to reason, whether or not we agree with this principle, whether the residuary provisions....

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Hon. Members will kindly rise in their seats.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We want a division, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a division on this.

Shri Kamath: Then we have no alternative but walk out in protest, Sir.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): May I make a submission, Sir?

Shri Kamath: If you allow a division, Sir, we shall sit here.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Sir, your ruling is rather important. First you sustained Rule 147. That is the substance of your ruling. Then you quoted the Rule relating to residuary powers and waived the other one. Now when a division is wanted I think it can be given.

Mr. Speaker: On what? The division is not on my ruling?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: No, Sir, not on your ruling, but on the motion.

Mr. Speaker: Now, let us proceed. Those hon. Members who are against the motion will kindly rise in their seats.

Some Hon. Members: No, no. We are not going to stand.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will have to declare that leave is granted.

The motion was adopted.

(At this stage Shri Kamath left the House.)

An Hon. Member: Nobody else.

CONSTITUTION (NINTH AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I introduce* the Bill.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1956-57.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1956-57."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I introduce* the Bill.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): May I make one submission, Sir? I suggest that some time should be allotted for discussion on the Appropriation Bill. You know, Sir, for the last two or three years some of the Ministries have been left out of discussion. Therefore, I would request you to consider this and arrange that some time may be given to discuss the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I have received some representation in writing on this point. I am considering the matter. I will also take into consideration the decision of the House at an earlier stage and then I will inform the hon. Members.

FINANCE BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri C. D. Desmukh on the 17th April, 1956, namely:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1956-57, be taken into consideration."

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): Mr. Speaker, when the House rose yesterday I was referring to the very important matter of parliamentary control over the finances of this country. In today's paper I see a statement made by Shri C. D. Deshmukh saying that the high-powered committee which he has constituted is with reference to parliamentary control. Sir, I am quoting from the Press. He has said:

"As for the demand of a greater parliamentary control of Central assistance to the States, Mr. Deshmukh recalled his proposal to set up a high-powered committee of Ministers and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Centre to organise a thorough investigation of all the projects in hand."

May I point out to this House, Sir, that the committee referred to by him is by no means a parliamentary committee. The point that we referred to is regarding the parliamentary control of the finances given to the States.

In recent years, Mr. Speaker, a new kind of companies has come into being, namely, Government-owned companies. Investments in these companies have been steadily growing. Apart from the existing ones the new steel plants alone are expected to cost more than Rs. 600 crores.

Sir, I find that there is lot of noise in the House and I am not being heard.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat for a minute.

He may proceed now. Hon. Member also may give an assurance to the House that after speaking he will continue to sit in the House.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Yes, Sir; except during lunch time.

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* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: I have not been noticing it.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: I was saying that the steel plants alone are expected to cost Rs. 600 crores, nearly one quarter of the total allotted for the the public sector under the Second Plan. Cases have also been pointed out to show that all is not well with some of these companies.

Recently an amendment has been made bringing these companies within the scope of the purview of the Public Accounts Committee. But, due to heavy work that Committee has not been able to give the time necessary for the purpose with the result that these so-called autonomous bodies have really become autonomous of any parliamentary control. I would, therefore, suggest that a committee appointed by Parliament should be constituted for the specific purpose of going into the financial working of these companies.

I now come to my second point. The Government in its various departments is entering into contract with many companies, mainly with foreign companies, with large financial implications, in connection with the establishment of many industries and also for supplying materials. These companies are by no means confined to a single nationality, but they come from many countries like England, France, Germany, USA, Russia, etc. The Government has to enter into agreements with them. It has been found, even in the past, that grievous mistakes have been committed leading to a loss of crores of rupees. The attention of the Parliament is drawn only when these contracts fail or when huge losses have been incurred. It is no doubt true that these contracts are placed on the Table of the House after being completed. But many times these contracts are drawn up by officials who have no business knowledge or experience. The question is whether it will not be good to constitute a parliamentary committee for contracts which will go into these agreements before they are being concluded. I have no doubt that such consultations will help very largely in proper contracts being drawn, which will not entail any loss to this country. Some years back, we had a Standing Finance Committee before which were placed all proposals for supplementary demands. In my opinion that did serve a useful purpose. In certain very urgent cases where expenditure could not be delayed, it could be incurred and then it may be brought to the notice of the Committee. The Ministries and the departments concerned may feel it inconvenient sometimes, but I have no doubt that Parliament will exercise a very healthy check through this Committee. A large number of supplementary demands which amount to crores of rupees every year are made, and the House is asked to pass them in a few hours. So, my suggestion will be that for proper parliamentary control, the reports of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee should be annually discussed by this House and sufficient time must be given for the discussion of those reports. A Committee of Parliament should be constituted to go into the working of the Government-controlled companies. A Committee of Parliament should be constituted for the purpose of going into the contracts entered into by Government. Lastly, a Standing Finance Committee should be constituted to go through the proposals for supplementary expenditure.

Now, I would like to refer to another very important matter. I would, in this connection, like to pay our tribute and our gratitude to the foreign assistance which we have received. It is not an inconsiderable sum. We are grateful to the Ministry of Finance—the Department of Economic Affairs—who have circulated to us a note showing the details about the amounts contributed by the foreign countries. The United States has contribute the largest amount and that comes to about 98 million dollars, that is, Rs. 142 crores, excluding the wheat loan. In the last few years they have continued to contribute many sums of a large size. The bodies that have contributed are the Indo-U.S. Programme, the Colombo Plan countries like Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Among the private organisations, the Ford Foundation is the body which has contributed the largest amount. Other countries like Norway have also contributed.

Now, we have seen certain representations in the press. We have seen the letter of Mr. J. J. Singh, the Chairman of the Indian League in the United States, as well as the opinions expressed by some of our own elder statesmen like Shri C. Rajagopalachari. These are something which you must consider in

this connection. These are matters of international affairs requiring delicate treatment. I would not like to say anything positively this way or that way as to whether this foreign assistance should be accepted or not. While we are greatful to those countries we must take care to see that our relationship with them is good and cordial. Not only that. The dignity of this great country should not suffer. I would not like to say anything more about these delicate matters of international policy, but I would like to point out that these opinions expressed in the press by eminent Indians abroad and especially by those in the United States and by our own elder statesman should be considered and the Government must come to proper conclusions in the matter.

Coming to the details of the Bill, I would like to say a few words about the administration of the Income-tax Department. The Income-tax Department has been growing and the people from this department have been drafted on to other similar departments like the Estate Duty branch, etc. So, necessarily, the number of people who have been recently recruited has been growing and it has recently grown into large numbers. In the report of the Ministry of Finance, at page 46, they have referred to this growing amount of personnel that is required. They say :

> "In order to cope with the increasing current income-tax assessment cases and to reduce the arrears, 250 temporary posts of Income-tax Officers, Class II, with a complement of Inspectors and Ministerial staff have been sanctioned".

I have to say a few words about these people who are being recruited for the Income-tax Department. The Income-tax Officers are the pivot of the administration of the Income-tax Department. They must be people who know human relations; they must be people who know the law; they must be people who know the rules. But, unfortunately, my experience of some of these Income-tax Officers has been that they are not in touch with the latest amendments even in the Finance Act. You know that last year we passed an amendment to the income-tax law through the Finance Act. That amendment was to the effect that an amount up to Rs. 500 for books purchased by the assessees for their professional work will be allowed as expenditure. When this matter was put to some of the Income-tax Officers, I was amazed to find that they did not have any knowledge of such a rule existing. That is poor way of administering the law. As you know, the income-tax law is changing almost every year. The pattern of the income-tax law is changing and also the consequent administration has to change in a very considerable measure. Unless these Income-tax Officers, who are the very pivot of the administration of the Income-tax Department, are in contact with and possess the knowledge of the various enactments that are being made and the various rules that are being made, the danger would be that the assessee would not get a proper deal. I do not know whether Income-tax Manuals are being brought up-to-date. The information that I have is that they are not being brought up-to-date. I do not know whether the recent amendments that have been made and the amendments that are being made every year and the consequent rules that are being made are circulated to the Income-tax Officers in time. My information is that the rules are not prepared and are not sent in time to the Income-tax Officers. In the absence of proper administration at the top, it is difficult for anybody to expect a proper administration of the income-tax laws.

Now, under this Bill which we are asked to pass, the Income-tax Officers are being given enhanced powers. I would refer to clause 20 of the Finance Bill, 1956. Clause 20 of the Bill seeks to amend section 37 of the Income-tax Act. By this amendment more extraordinary powers are given to the Income-tax officers than before. May I read that clause, Sir ?

> "The Income-tax Officer, Appellate Assistant Commissioner, Commissioner and Appellate Tribunal shall, for the purposes of this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely :—
>
> (a) discovery and inspection ;
>
> (b) enforcing the attendance of any person, including any officer of a banking company, and examining him on oath ;

[Shri T. S. A. Chettiar]

(c) compelling the production of books of account and other documents; and

(d) issuing commissions."

These are indeed extraordinary powers which are given only to the judiciary under the Civil Procedure Code. Now, the Income-tax Officers will get additional powers to issue these processes.

What is meant by the words 'discovery and inspection' has been explained in sub-clause (2) which says :

"Subject to any rules made in this behalf,—when they will be made we do not know, whether they will be informed, we do not know, whether the Income-tax officers will be supplied with these manuals we do not know—any Income-tax Officer specially authorised by the Commissioner in this behalf may,—

(i) enter and search any building or place where he has reason to believe that any books of account or other documents which in his opinion will be useful for, or relevant to, any proceeding under this Act may be found and examine them,

(ii) seize such books etc.

(iii) make a note or an inventory of any other article..etc."

These are indeed very great powers. I have no sympathy with the people who do not pay to the Government what is due as tax. I have no excuse for such people ; I do not want to defend such people who do not pay what is due to the Government. I know there is a good deal of evasion of Income-tax. At the same time, it is our duty in the Parliament to see that the powers that are given to the Income-tax officers are used properly and more than that, to see that the Income-tax officers know the law. In the absence of proper up-to-date manuals being sent to them, we are afraid the administration may be harsh on the people. I do not mind it being harsh on the people who evade. But, the harshness falls on the middle class people who do not have the ability or the capacity to fight with the Income-tax officers. The richest people never suffer from the Income-tax department. They know how to escape through the law and outside the law. It is the middle class people who suffer a great deal. I would like to impress upon this House and the Government that not only should proper instructions be given to the Income-tax officers, but they should also be supplied proper manuals and the rules should be made in time. They must be properly trained. In many cases, we see young men going out as Income-tax officers in large numbers. I want to impress upon the Ministry the necessity of training their Income-tax officers properly.

I had occasion to refer to the tax on diesel oil when speaking on the general discussion of the Budget. As you are aware, the Madras State has also levied a duty of four annas on diesel oil as sales tax. At that time, the point was raised in the Madras State and in this House. Under this Bill, the Government of India are seeking to impose a tax of a similar quantity, four annas per imperial gallon on this oil. Whom does it affect ? Diesel oil is largely being used—I do not know the quantity that is used—for purposes of agriculture where cheap electricity is not available. You know, Sir, Madras is one of the areas where there have been large electric schemes. Even then, it is only a small portion of Madras that has been electrified, with the result that large portion of the Madras State as well as other more backward areas are using only diesel oil for lifting water. This tax of four annas in Madras on the one side and four annas on this side will, to a great extent, affect the agriculturists. The agriculturists are always the people who are badly affected and their interests are rarely looked after by the Government of India.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri) : There is also the power cut.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar : In these circumstances, I had expected that the Finance Minister would make a statement about diesel oil yesterday. He made a statement about other things. This matter which affects the agriculturists is rarely in the mind of the people who are in power. That perhaps is the reason why this could not be mentioned in his speech. I hope that the Government will accept an amendment in this matter and see that the duty on diesel oil is reduced.

My next point is about taxing cottage industries. The Finance Minister has, in his statement made yesterday, referred to the cottage industries. I read from his speech as reported in the Hindusthan Times :

> "The duties proposed for hand-made soap and for strawboard are essentially in the nature of adjustments in the coverage of an already existing excise tax on the paper and soap industry. These adjustments are not so much for revenue reasons as for restoring a balance between one sector of the industry and another and to give encouragement to the genuine small-scale sector."

What is the balance he is aiming at? There is a duty on soap and paper on power-using factories. Today he wants to levy a duty on non-power-using factories on soap and cardboard. He has mentioned a non taxed minimum. His argument goes on to say that if that limit goes, it ceases to be a small-scale factory and it ceases to be a cottage industry, and so, the excess beyond the minimum also can be brought within the mischief of this tax. There are other reasons to say that this tax should not be levied on cottage industries. You know, Sir, that in the Second Five Year Plan, one of the reasons why we want to start small-scale industries has been that we want to provide for further employment. Whether they are small-scale industries producing a smaller minimum or a bigger minimum, the fact is, when they do not use power, they employ more people. The result is, while on the one side we are crying hard to encourage small-scale industries and we want to finance them and lend money to them, on the other side, we are levying this tax so that these people who are engaged in these small-scale industries are placed on a par with power using factories. That is not the policy of the Government, as far as I know. We see many times that the policy of one Ministry goes straight against the policy of another Ministry. We have a whole Production Ministry to go into this matter of small-scale industries and help them. Here is a levy by another Ministry. I would suggest that this tax should be dropped.

I do not want to make more of the time of the House. I hope that these suggestions will be accepted.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam) : Mr. Speaker, the Finance Minister made certain clarifications on the Finance Bill, yesterday and made a series of tax concessions, and on this performance of his I would like to congratulate him to the extent to which it is possible, because the substance of the taxation sought to be taken this year remains almost virtually at the peak level. The reliefs that he proposed yesterday relate to super-tax relief to partners in firms, to the vegetable oil industry and reduction by a half of the duty on cotton seed oil. The first question that I would like to ask—I hope the spokesman of the Government, when the reply to the debate is to be given, will answer this question—is this. What is the sum total of the money sought to be remitted in terms of the tax reliefs? The House is not in possession of the total impact of the reliefs sought to be given under these three tax concessions.

Shri V. P. Nayar : (Chirayinkil) : None of us could calculate easily.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : My hon friend has not heard me. I said, when the spokesman of the Government replies, I would like to know the total amount sought to be taken out of the taxes proposed to be collected this year.

My second point is, I am not clear as to the exact implication of the reliefs sought to be given by the Finance Minister in his speech yesterday when he spoke about the corporation tax. As far as I am aware it works like this. Only companies consisting of professional people, for example, lawyers and doctors, would get the benefit of these reliefs and the main body of business houses, I understand, are not likely to share the benefit proposed to be given yesterday by the Finance Minister. I would rather like to be given a fairly adequate clarification on this point because, I believe, the country expected to get a lot of relief, but in the ultimate eventuality there is no relief to the business community.

In this context, I would like to raise a point of substance. I hope the Finance Minister and his colleagues in the Ministry would examine the point that I am seeking to make now. The Finance Minister said in his budget speech that after all the levy of super-tax, the highest slab will be 91·9 per cent of the income, including the super-tax. I am here to show that it will not

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

be 91·9 per cent, but 94·4 per cent in the case of incomes arising from joint stock companies and 97:71 per cent in the case of incomes arising from registered firms if the shareholder or partner has already an income of Rs. 1,50,000. I have here a complete series of tables in order to show that the margin left over is not 8:31 per cent on a uniform basis which the Finance Minister sought to indicate in his budget speech, but it is infinitely less. It is as small as 5:6 per cent net savings in the case of a private limited company and 2:29 per cent in the case of registered firms. I will not have the time to give all the series of calculations; but I will certainly illustrate as briefly as I can as to what happens. When the total weight of the series of taxes at various stages is taken into consideration, the resulting position is rather remarkable. Supposing there is a private limited company, with a share capital of Rs. 10 lakhs divided into 1000 shares of Rs. 1000 each, with four shareholders. What does a shareholder ultimately get what you call remitted to him by way of savings out of profits. It works out like this. For an income of Rs. 1,50,000, income-tax takes out of him Rs. 35,531; surcharge Rs. 1,777; super-tax Rs. 58,437; and surcharge on super-tax Rs. 2,922; total Rs. 93,667. Net saving is only Rs. 51,333. Now, out of a sum of Rs. 50,500 there is only a net saving of Rs. 5,563; in other words, if the income is Rs. 1,00,000 the saving is Rs. 5,563, or only a net percentage saving of 5:56. This is, as I said, for a private limited company. If it is a registered firm for trading purposes on the same showing, the same is the manner in which the painless extraction of money is made. I am not, for a moment, disputing the extraction aspect of it; I am only disputing the calculations made by the Finance Minister. The House is entitled to know whether the statement made by the Finance Minister that 8.31% is left over after the collection of taxes is a correct figure. I venture to show that in the calculations I find there is not only discrepancy in the sense of discrepancy, but a vital defect in the method of calculation of tax collection with the result that even the very function of taxation as well as its incidence are sought to be completely altered. Now, this is with reference to what he has said in the Budget speech in the light of the tax reliefs. I would like to have detailed workings of the manner in which the percentage of 91:9 has been arrived at. If, however, my calculations are incorrect, I would like to be shown how they are incorrect.

1 P.M.

I believe the time has come when the question of leaving a margin of incentive for the private sector, so to speak, to save and invest and also to lend, of course to Government, has to be gone into. I feel very strongly that the calculations made by the Finance Ministry and also the figures given are not, to my mind, correct. Of course, the Finance Minister has shrewdly included only income-tax and super-tax payable by an assessee to show that the highest slab is 91:9% and not more. But when all thee elements which I have described at the various stages are taken together the position is completely different.

Having said this, I would lik to take up another question of some importance, that is with reference to excise. Now, in the case of excise, I find here in the agreement between the Standard Vacuum Company (clause 10) the following occurs:

> "Assurance that the Government will, until the expiry of a period of ten years from the commencement of full scale refinery operation or until 31st December 1965, whichever is earlier, continue duty protection equivalent to that resulting from (a) the present import duty on imported automotive diesel oil, other diesel oils and, fuel oil; and (b) the existing absence of excise on locally manufactured automotive diesel oil, other disel oils and fuel oil."

I am not for a moment questioning the propriety of Government entering into an agreement with a foreign company. The point I am trying to raise in this connection is this. Although the assurance is for an additional duty protection of at least two annas, that is, there shall be a difference between the import duty on motor gasoline and the excise duty on motor gasoline produced in the country of at least two annas, I find from the memorandum prepared by Government that as far as this particular type of oil is concerned, both the rate of import duty and the excise duty would be the same. This seems to be a very intriguing position. I would like to have a clarification from the

Finance Ministry as to the exact meaning of the statement made in the memorandum circulated : whether the import duty and the excise duty with reference to this particular type of automotive oil is the same, because I think it cannot be the same.

Having said this, I would like to congratulate my hon. friend—unfortunately he is not here—Mr. Chettiar for the very eloquent manner, to my mind for the first time from the opposite side, in which he has put in a plea....

An Hon. Member : From the Government side.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Opposite side to me. The meaning is clear...for effective control of the manner in which the public sector is worked. I have got a very serious complaint to make, Mr. Speaker. You will recall, I raised a debate on the parliamentary control of public corporations and the Finance Minister gave two assurances, which have not been kept. I made a reference to it on a previous occasion.

The first assurance was (at that time the Company Law Bill was before a Select Committee) that suitable provision would be made in company law to ensure that Parliament could keep effective control of the public corporations.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly) : Did you take him seriously ?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : My hon. friend Mr. Chatterjee with his, shall I say, vast experience of law and procedure not only in this House, but outside also, in Tribunals, should have known that when a Finance Minister makes a solemn statement in reply to a debate, it is taken seriously. The two assurances given by him were as follows :

One : that he would introduce suitable amendments in the Company law, then in Select Committee, to give this House the right of control ; or, alternately, if that were not possible, he would introduce special legislation to give this House what you call effective control of the public sector. I am sure you, Mr. Speaker, will recall this assurance. It is on record. I have quoted it on a previous occasion and at that time it was Mr. Satish Chandra, the Deputy Minister of Production who sought to reply to the debate. He did not know what the assurance was, where it was and what it implied. This sort of non-chalant way in which this House is treated cannot be tolerated.

Then again on the 20th of last month when I raised a debate on the Budget leakage, I made certain suggestions on budget reform. But no satisfactory reply was given. I find, my hon. friend Shri Tulsidas Kilachand made a similar suggestion yesterday, but the Finance Minister replying to the debate unceremoniously rejected the suggestions made. Now, Sir, I would like to make two suggestions in this context.

In the first place, I endorse wholeheartedly the plea made by my hon. friend Shri Kilachand yesterday for some sort of white paper to be issued periodically by the Government completely mapping out the public sector which is growing every day. In addition to that, I would like to say in this context that the time has come when suitable machinery is devised by this House, under your direction, Mr. Speaker to make sure that the loans programme and the problem of deficit financing are properly tackled.

You will recall, when you were Chairman of the Estimates Committee, of which I had the honour to be a member for three years, I raised this matter a number of times, but the Estimates Committee could not or did not examine the loans programme of the Government and deficit financing. And what is the position, Sir. If you look into the figures in the First Five-Year Plan period the gap or deficit as announced was Rs. 900 crores. I believe, effectively adjusted it may be a little over Rs. 350 crores. The deficit for the Second Five Year Plan period is Rs. 1,200 crores, with a gap of Rs. 400 crores, that is Rs. 1,200 crores plus Rs. 400 crores, Rs. 1,600 crores in all. The total amount involved is Rs. 1,600 crores plus Rs. 900 crores, that is Rs. 2,500 crores. And yet this House is not in a position to examine the implications and the manner in which loans are raised and also the implications of deficit financing. I would like to suggest for your consideration whether a committee of this House should not be appointed to examine.....

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) : Does the hon. Members mean to suggest that

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Rs. 900 crores was the amount of deficit financing in the First Five Year Plan period ?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : That is what the Finance Minister said : the final figures are not made available to us. If my hon. friend could give me more particulars about it, I shall be grateful.

Shri A. C. Guha : The final figure would be nearabout Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 crores.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : That is what I myself said. My hon. friend does not understand. The Finance Minister said on the floor of the House that the total gap would be Rs. 900 crores and that he was going to the Nasik Printing Press. The words are Mr. Deshmukh's. If you adjust the figures it may be Rs. 350 crores, but none of us know it. The total amount involved would be about Rs. 2,500 crores. I am suggesting to you, as custodian of the rights of this House, that a committee of this House should be appointed to go into this question.

Mr. Speaker : I felt he was saying it may be only Rs. 350 crores or so.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : But no figures have been given to us because they have not been calculated. It is hardly three weeks since the First Plan period is over and it may become available in the usual course. But, so far as the Second Plan is concerned, it may be about Rs. 1,200 crores plus, as I said, Rs. 400 crores, that is nearly Rs. 1,600 crores. As regards external assistance, none of us know what it would be.

Shri A. C. Guha : That Rs. 400 crores is not to be put in deficit financing. That is simply uncovered yet.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : I do not know what you would do.

Speaking at another place only two days back the Finance Minister said that to this will have to be added another Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores. None of us know the figure. I am only making a plea and calling the attention of the House and of the Speaker in particular to make sure that appropriate mechanism is made available to this House to study the question of deficit financing in relation to all ancillary subjects. In addition, I would make a suggestion. You may even direct a sub-committee of the Estimates Committee for example, to be seized of this matter and to make a very exhaustive and quick study of this problem and report back to this House. It is for you to consider, and I am sure the Minister will have no objection at all to my argument, plea more than argument, that the time has come when the House must be properly seized of this question and an examination must be made. I hope this suggestion of mine will not be rejected out of hand by my friend Shri Guha.

Having said this, I would like to be brief and make one or two other small points. It has been my good fortune or misfortune to have a lot of correspondence with the Finance Minister relating to the manner in which the budget is presented by him. This is the third time he has entered into correspondence with me. Last year when I showed him discrepancies of Rs. 14 crores, he wrote to me to say it was an oversight. It was rectified in the final version of the budget papers. This time I raised a number of points, and the Finance Minister has done me the honour of writing to me very promptly a note which was apparently got up by his Ministry, to which also I had the opportunity of replying. The point I am trying to direct the attention of the House to is this. I did not point out figures where reconciliation was not possible, but where obvious mistakes had been committed as regards the figures of the budget.

I received his letter of the 23rd March which I replied to on the 2nd April. On the 6th he says :

> "I appreciate the trouble you have taken in preparing such a detailed note. I shall look into it with the attention it deserves and shall write again soon."

But I lose an opportunity of obtaining relief on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker : Does he say the Member ought not to raise any of these questions on the floor of the House ?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Where is the answer. For one year, we will not get this chance again, assuming some of us are coming back. I am not complaining in any carping spirit.

Mr. Speaker : Hon. Members can always use all the avenues open to them. There are questions.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: With great respect to you, I am not indulging in carping criticism. Here is the story of a correspondence which is going on, but the point I am making is that when points are sought to be made, they have got to be answered. Not every point made on the floor of the House can be answered because there is no time at all, with the result that I would only make three points as to the upshot of the correspondence. I have made a series of suggestions....

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): I rise on a point of order. When hon. Members raise such questions before this House, it becomes the property of the House. Will it be open to a Minister to carry on private correspondence with the Member rather answering the points raised here. If it is not possible for the Minister to answer the points when he replies to the debate, he may as well place a statement in answer to the points on the Table of the House. It is not proper for the Minister to carry on correspondence and then for the Member to bring it forward and say in such and such a way the Minister has replied and take objection. It is rather improper, and I would like a ruling on this question.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a submission before you give a ruling? My friend Shri Thomas raised the same question two years ago and you ruled, you were in the Chair at that time, that they must be placed on the Table of the House and so they were placed.

I again repeat—I do not make a reference to this correspondence with any light-hearted motives.

Mr. Speaker: I find here this reference to correspondence. What I say is a question may be tabled on the floor of the House for eliciting information. And during the course of the debate it is open to Hon. Members to raise particular points. I am also aware and sometimes I gave even directions or suggestions that when a particular point is sought to be raised by an hon. Member, there is no harm if he sends intimation to the Minister that he is going to raise that particular point. There are a number of things. As a matter of fact, they arise specifically with respect to cut motions. There are nearly 800 cut motions tabled on the Demands, and therefore it was the practice for these particular cut motions to be given notice even in advance so that pointed attention may be drawn to them.

Then, it is open to any hon. Member to ask for clarification by correspondence with the Minister, but what I would like is hon. Members need not quote that correspondence here. They may ask: "I want this information". Whatever information he has already got it is not necessary for him to mention here.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am not satisfied, that is the point.

Mr. Speaker: Let him say: "I want information" instead of referring to his correspondnce. I do not want to load this office with all the papers and all the correspondence that passed on between each Member and the Minister.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: That is not my intention.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, it is open to him to say: "I want clarification in this matter".

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: That is what I am saying. On the 15th I raised the issue and correspondence ensued. The three points which I raised on the 15th in the budget debate I have got to raise even after this correspondence.

There are three different figures at three different places in regard to the loans given by the Centre to the States. The record will bear me out that I made this point when I spoke on the budget debate, and after this correspondence which went on between me and the Finance Minister the position remains the same. I would like to have clarification on that point.

I am exceeding my time, but there has been interruption and ruling and all that. This is from my own letter:

> "Members should be given a clear idea....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members hereafter, whenever they are given an opportunity to speak, ought not to refer to these interruptions. They are part and parcel of the speech. If an hon. Member says something, some other hon. Member takes exception and I have to intervene.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I beg your pardon.

Mr. Speaker: And therefore whatever time they have got will always take into account all the interruptions

[Mr. Speaker]

and everything. Again and again I find an hon. Member saying "You intervened".

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : I did not say.

Mr. Speaker : I have every right to intervene.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : I shall be brief and conclude this point.

The second point to which I would like to refer is that information should be given in regard to the grants given under both revenue and capital, to the States to advance the projects of the First Five Year Plan, and also, obviously, by implication, the Second.

Finally, I would like to have a statement including the amounts of money invested in different undertakings prior to 1st April 1951—in the Government undertakings or the public sector—so that Members can know the total amount of capital invested or to be invested at the end of the particular budget year. Further, large sums of loans are also advanced to public undertakings to the tune of several crores of rupees. It will be agreed, I am sure, by this House that if Members have to take a broad view and ascertain the total amount of the tax-payers' money which the Government invested and advanced to public undertakings, they should be in one single place.

These are the pleas I have been making constantly and I repeat I am not indulging in carping criticism. Even the correspondence which passed between me and the Finance Minister does not lead me to any concrete position. So I raised the point, that is all. It is in the public interest and not a matter of a debating point which I wish to score on the Ministry. Hundreds of crores of tax-payers' money is involved. If the Second Five Year Plan is completed, there will be an investment of Rs. 3,500 crores or more, plus what has been there. Offhand, I can say it will be about Rs. 4,000 crores of tax-payers' money that will be the sum total of the public sector. And for that this House must have enough opportunity to study the data lucidly, so to speak, and have control over the manner in which the public sector is to be conducted. These are my pleas.

Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha (Sibsagar —North Lakhimpur) : My reaction to the financial policy and also the financial proposals of the Finance Minister is one of confidence for the future. Therefore, I pay my respectful congratulations to the Finance Minister for the very able way in which he has been managing the affairs of the country. That we are marching ahead them is no doubt. In the field of agricultural production and industrial production and also in various other ways, we see progress and the financial policy certainly has made its contribution for all this good progress. I know that in spite of this progress, some persons do hold a very pessimistic view, and they do not feel that we have been marching ahead. If in spite of all these facts, they do not care to see the light, we cannot help them.

At the same time, I realise that we have still a long way to march, and I am sure that in the way in which we are proceeding, we shall reach our goal. The two bold steps I mean the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India and also the decision to nationalise the life insurance business indicate the way in which we want to proceed. I have no doubt that these bold steps, if they mean anything, mean good for the common people. There are various criticisms about nationalisation. There has been the allegation that we have been encroaching upon the rights of the private sector, and that the incentive of the private sector is being affected. These criticisms will, of course, be there. But I feel that we are here not to protect the private sector but to do what is the best for the common man.

As a matter of fact, it is not the Government which can protect the private sector. It is the private sector which through its own services has to create the confidence in the society, so that the society may accept it as a necessity. But unfortunately, it is a bitter memory that the private sector has left in the mind of the common man. They way the private sector behaved at the time of scarcity of food and cloth, the way business has been conducted for cornering of shares involving embezzlement of funds, the evasion of taxes etc., can hardly inspire a liking for the private sector in the common man's mind. There are, of course, honourable exceptions, and they continue to command the respect of society, although great damage has been done to their reputation also on account of what I might call *sangadosha*. My submission, therefore, is that if the private sector wants to exist, it can exist only if the common man wants it. It must understand the

things that are liked by the common man and also the things that are not liked by him.

Of the many important observations made by the Finance Minister with regard to the economic conditions in the country, the one relating to the halt in the fall in prices of agricultural commodities is an important one. For, it is the agricultural prices, which, to a great extent, would enable the common man of this vast agricultural country to become rich or poor. I do not know whether the price support scheme has really helped to stabilise the agricultural prices. If it is so, I plead for a more prompt and organised working of this scheme throughout the country, because unless that promptness is there, it is only the middlemen who ultimately derive the benefit, for by the time the effect of the scheme becomes visible, the agriculturists might have parted with their produce.

It is also very encouraging to know that the national income has gone up at the end of the First Five Year Plan by about 18 per cent as against the target of 11 per cent. This, by itself, is a great achievement, no doubt. But along with it, we have to satisfy ourselves that this increase has percolated to the common man. We have at the moment no statistics from which we could know to what extent this increase in national income has percolated to the common man. Some time back, we had suggested that statistics should be collected to find out the percentages of the different income groups in the country, so that we can keep a proper watch, and see that the national income is equitably shared by the people.

So far as estate duty is concerned, we have noticed that we have not achieved the target or rather the estimates in all these years. I shall not be surprised if there had been evasion of this tax, because there are so many ingenious ways of evasion of these taxes. I would request the Finance Ministry to examine this question and see that all the loopholes are plugged.

So far as the taxation proposals are concerned, of course, no taxation proposal could be popular. Yet I feel that of all the proposals, I could welcome the proposal for the enhancement of super-tax. While doing so, I have to draw the attention of the Minister to the necessity for developing the underdeveloped zones of the country, for if India as a whole is to develop, you cannot but give your attention to the development of the various under-developed zones. For that purpose, I would request the Finance Minister to see whether through his taxation policy, he could encourage the development of industries in the under-developed zones. That is too big a problem for me, to make specific suggestions in this respect. But I hope that he will examine this question and see whether something could be done in this regard.

In the same way, we have counted much on the development of agriculture and also for the cottage and village industries on their organisations on co-operative lines. We do not have a bright history of the co-operative movement in the country. Co-operatives have not succeeded but co-operatives must succeed, if India has to progress. In this connection also, the Finance Minister has to see whether through his taxation policy, he could encourage the co-operative movement to play its role in the development of the country.

We have the unemployment problem, which remains as formidable as before. For a solution of this problem, we are banking upon the development of cottage and village industries, apart from the various other schemes that we have. But I find that we have not so far been able to spend the full amount that we had budgeted for these schemes in our country. At the same time, we have laid a greater stress on the development of these industries in our Second Five Year Plan. I hope that our expectations would be fulfilled.

But what seems to be the snag in the development of cottage industries throughout the country is besides the technical improvements is the organisation. Finance is, no doubt, there, but what is more necessary is a large band of organisers throughout the length and breadth of the country. I hope the various boards that have been entrusted with the work of cottage and village industries will look into this matter and see that a large band of organisers are trained and put on the job. Otherwise, I do not think it will be possible for us to achieve the targets in this regard.

I hope that in the meantime, the tests that are being carried out with regard to the efficiency, mechanical perfection etc. of the Ambar Charkha by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board and also by the Sarva Seva

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Sangh are over, and the final results would be available. We are very much interested to know to what extent the experiments have proved successful for our future planning will depend considerably on the success of this invention.

The small savings scheme has shown a much better result than we had expected. I am glad that the *panchayat* organisations have been taken into confidence and they have also been associated with the small savings scheme. If small savings have to be made a thing or for the masses, we have certainly to take into confidence and associate the organisations of the people at the lowest level. It is good that we are going to nationalise insurance. But in order to popularise insurance also, we have to take the *panchayats* and other rural organisations into our confidence and associate them with this scheme so that they can play their role.

The Finance Minister was making certain references in regard to the plantation industry, more particularly the tea industry. Tea is an important exchange earner for our country. But there have been heavy fluctuations in the prices of tea. This has become a disturbing factor in our economy. There was an abnormal rise, I suppose, in the year 1954 in the prices. Again, there has been a very sharp fall in prices in 1955. These fluctuations appear to be inherent in this industry. The question is: can we afford to allow these fluctuations to continue to this extent without detriment to the industry, to labour and also to the public exchequer? I feel that we must find out a way to control this unhealthy state of affairs. Sometime back, we suggested that a statutory price equalisation fund should be created to meet emergency. I would repeat that proposal now for the favourable consideration of Government.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would also request the Minister concerned to pay greater attention for upkeep of the ancient protected monuments. I am very sorry to observe that the activities of the Archaeological Department in the State of Assam are very poor. I drew the attention of the hon. Minister as early as on the 10th August 1955 to this matter, and he was good enough to send the letter to the Joint Director-General, who was good enough to just acknowledge the letter. I see no action on the letter and my grievances are there. I would request the hon. Minister in charge of Archaeology to visit Assam and see for himself the very pitiable neglect of these monuments. Many important people of India visited these monuments and all of them are surprised to see how these beautiful monuments could be neglected in the way they are being neglected by the Archaeological Department at the moment. I hope that there will be an end to this indifference and justice will be done to these monuments.

I am glad to read in the newspapers about a statement issued by the General Secretary of the Communist Party of India. I am glad to see this realisation on the part of those who once thought that socialism could not be achieved through anything else than a civil war. I refer to the statement of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of India as reported by the *Statesman* of the 11th March 1956. He is reported to have said that the lesson of the Russian Party Congress was that achievement of socialism would be possible under certain circumstances through the parliamentary method and without having resort to civil war. This is indeed a great realisation for them. It is not necessary to go as far as Russia to know this. If one makes an impartial observation, in India, one will find that India is the example. If these friends had realised this much earlier, perhaps India would have been ahead by one more step. In any case, be late than never.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I say anything about defence, I would like to congratulate the Home Ministry on the splendid work it has done in connection with the improvement of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The present Home Minister and his Ministry are not spending money on good schemes as used to be done in the past. They have got very many schemes and those schemes are really worth spending lot of money. They are really for the benefit of these communities.

I was going to ask the Home Ministry to set up a separate fund for the construction of houses for these communities since the Ministry concerned with housing had completely neglected

this problem which is facing these communities. Even the Planning Commission, in the last Five Year Plan, has not done much in this regard. I think even in the Second Five Year Plan, there is no definite plan for providing housing facilities for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But since the Home Minister has promised that he is going to constitute a Board to go into these things, I do not think there is any need for me to stress this point any more.

About the Board which is going to be constituted, I would definitely like to say a few words. This Board, I believe, is going to consist of some members of the Harijan community and also a number of members belonging to Non-Harijan communities.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved.—Sch. Castes) : Only Harijans.

Shri M. R. Krishna : No. In any case I would very much like that this Board which will, of course, function under the Home Ministry, should have as its chairman a non-Harijan. I want to stress this point because I know that in some of the States where the portfolio of Harijan welfare is given to a Harijan Minister, he is not able to do his work properly. It is not because he cannot do it, it is not that he is not efficient enough to do it, but because everytime he speaks about the welfare of Scheduled Castes and measures to be taken to improve their conditions, he is generally looked down by the other members of the Cabinet as a communalist. If the same thing is done by a member belonging to a non-Harijan community, he will be considered to be doing a national service. Therefore, the chairmanship of this Board should go to a non-Harijan rather than to a Harijan.

I do not want to say much more about the Board. I know the Home Ministry will take proper care to select the proper personnel who will constitute the Board. The term of this Board seems to be very short and within that short period, it will have to do enormous work for the improvement of the conditions of these communities.

The Second Five Year Plan, I understand, is going to be an industrial plan. Many industries are going to be established in this country. Therefore, I feel it my duty to say that the Ministries concerned with heavy industries should take proper care in setting up new industries in places which are not very well developed. For instance, if a heavy industry is set up only in one State, all the ancillary factories crop up in that particular State and the benefits are derived only by the people of that State. Even in the case of employment in those factories, it is always observed that the people belonging to that particular State get the preference and the people belonging to other States do not get any benefit out of it. Therefore, the Ministry should take proper care to see that these heavy industries are located in such places that they cater not only to one particular State but can also cater to more than one State.

For instance, if a factory is located in the centre of a State, the benefits of it will be derived only by the people of that particular State. There is a factory in Madras, the Perambur Coach Factory which is producing coaches. That is located in the heart of the city of Madras. It cannot help the people of either Andhra or Kerala. If the same factory were to be located on the borders, there may be so many ancillary industries, feeder industries in Andhra or in Kerala. Because it is located in the heart of the city of Madras, only the people of that State could make any profit out of it. Therefore, I appeal to the Ministry concerned to take proper steps to locate the future industries in such places so that they could be of help not only to one State but be of help to more than one State.

In Hyderabad State, there is a place called Ramagundam which produces thermal power but there are no industries to make use of that power. Repeated requests have been made by the Government of Hyderabad but the Ministry at the Centre is not at all taking any notice of it. I think if a factory to produce electrical goods or a small fertilizer factory or a small engineering factory were to be located at that particular place, that will be able to cater not only to the present Hyderabad State but also to Andhra and other places as well. Therefore, it is necessary that steps should be taken to see that such heavy industries are located not in one particular State but on the borders of States so that they can cater for various other States also.

I wanted to speak about Defence. Unfortunately, in spite of the ruling given by the Chair last time that when the

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Finance Bill is being considered all the Ministers should be present here, I do not see any Minister representing Defence here. But, anyhow, I would like to say a few words about Cantonment Boards. Generally people living in cantonment areas feel that they are neglected. People in the municipalities get all facilities such as electricity, lighting, water etc., whereas in the cantonments, in spite of the State Government and the Central Government helping those areas, they do not get all these facilities.

In Hyderabad, before it was integrated, the Nizam's Government used to give enormous funds for the development of the cantonment areas. In addition to that, the Government of India also used to give its share. But, after the integration, the State Government has stopped its grant and all the activities of the cantonment have to be carried on with the money that they are getting from the Centre. Schemes have been submitted to the Central Government for improving water facilities in the cantonment, but, very little attention has been paid to them. Even though there is an elected body in the cantonment, the relationship between the members and the officials are not cordial merely because they do not get enough money to spend for development purposes. Whenever a scheme is put forth by the non-officials, the officials, in order to help the troops in the cantonment area, have to say, 'No' to that scheme. Therefore, the functions of the Cantonment Board are not properly carried out. I, therefore, request the Defence Ministry to take special care of the cantonments because Hyderabad is one of the biggest cantonments and there are lots of troops living there and most of the people living in these areas are generally from the Scheduled Castes.

The Education departments in the States and at the Centre do not seem to encourage private agencies for the spread of education. In Hyderabad, there are many private agencies who want to start technical schools and colleges but they do not get any encouragement from the Education department. I know, in a particular district, the people, even though they are poor, they have subscribed to the tune of Rs. 50,000 to start a college but the Education department has not come to their rescue and they do not get any kind of encouragement. This is definitely not the right approach, when we have to do away with the dead level of education that is given to the underprivileged and the higher education that is being enjoyed by the over-privileged. The Education department will have to do a great deal in this sphere.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, the Government want to start Junior Technical Institutes. But, so far, the Education department is not in a position to know what type of Junior Technical Institutes are going to be established in the country. Every time we ask the Education department to furnish us with details of their scheme, the reply we get from the Education Ministry is that some officer of the department has been sent abroad to study this question and only when he returns from abroad will they be able to finalise the thing. An officer of the Education department has been sent to study these institutions in France. I think he must have spent 4 or 5 months in France. But the reply that the Education Ministry has given is that he could not study the entire scheme and he wants some other officer to be deputed to study. As I said before, under the Second Five Year Plan, we are to start Junior Technical Institutes but, so far, the Education department is not in aposition to give even the correct information to those private agencies which are there ready to start these schools. Therefore, I request the Education department not to sleep over things but to take very active steps in collecting the necessary information and in helping the private agencies who want to start these institutes in this country.

I know my people are suffering because they have been given a very defective type of education. Today we have to depend upon the reservations. Whenever any vacancy occurs in a department, that vacancy, even if it is reserved, is not filled by a Scheduled Caste man. Naturally, this type of education will not help a candidate to choose any other profession except to depend upon Government establishments. Therefore, it is necessary at least to see that the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the tribal people do not depend upon the reserved services. They must be given technical education. For that, the Education department will have to spend enormous money. I do not want Government to simply waste money in propaganda against untouchability. This is a real step which would definitely

improve the conditions and make the Scheduled Castes to be independent, that is, without being dependent upon Government services. Therefore, I want the Home Ministry to give special directives to the State Governments to see that technical institutes, especially to educate the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are started.

I know in some of the States they have started special schools when they felt the need, because in many of the other institutions the Scheduled Castes were not allowed in those days—I am speaking about the past. At that time, there were many States which had started special schools to cater to the needs of the Scheduled Caste. Now, when the Government is not able to give the reserved vacancies to them, it is very necessary that these technical schools should be started so that the Scheduled Castes can be made independent and can prosper in this country.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha (Gaya West): I join my friend, Shri Chaliha, in expressing satisfaction at the fact that the national income has recorded an increase of 18 per cent perhaps 7 per cent more than the estimated increase. But I do not find evidence of this in any appreciable increase in the standard of living in the villages. I should like to know from the Finance Minister if this increase in national income is reflected in the general living of the people. Have they tried to find it out either by any sample survey or by any other method? We should know whether the actual benefit has reached the common man. As far as I am concerned, my own experience is that unemployment in the rural areas continues to be as high as it was before, if it has not recorded any increase. One way by which we can gauge this is by the number of persons crowding round public servants or public men for some sort of recommendations to secure jobs. In urban areas, the extent of unemployment is judged by the registrations in the employment exchanges. I do not suppose there is any such device for the rural areas and I think our experience can be depended upon to some extent for finding out the extent of unemployment. This leads me to feel that even though there is an increase in national wealth, the benefit is not going to the common man. Therefore, I feel that we should bring about a drastic change in the property relations. If we are really keen on realising the socialistic pattern of society, the sooner, we change the property relation, the better.

I believe the proportion in which the accumulated wealth of the nation is held by certain classes determines the pattern of production to a considerable extent. The pattern of production determines the pattern of distribution. We cannot, therefore, secure distributive justice unless there is change in property relations. We have, therefore, abolished the sanctity attached to the properties and we have made compensation payable to those who are expropriated non-justiceable. In view of the fact that we believe in democratic processes, the change has got to be gradual and yet sufficiently extensive so as to kindle enthusiasm and infuse people with faith and hope. It is, therefore, I believe, that we have taken to a mixed economy, judicious nationalisation and gradual expansion of the public sector. But my regret is that we have not shown proper caution in our approach to the problem of rural construction.

I am at one with the planners that the solution of the land problem ought to acquire the topmost priority. I am sorry that even the abolition of the zamindari came very late, and we are now at the stage of imposing ceilings on land holdings. But even in this regard, our approach appears to be lop-sided and disjointed. My regret is that we are not viewing this problem as a whole. In some States we find that the legislations imposing ceilings are right on the anvil. They have already come out of the Select Committee stage. In some States they have been placed on the statute-book. But in some States you are allowed to hold as much land as you like. This makes me believe that we are not approaching the question in an integrated manner nor are we tackling the problem in a co-ordinated manner. The States are being allowed to take any steps they like and with any speed they like. I want to underline the need for a co-ordinated and integrated approach to this problem. We are endeavouring to build an economy from below because it is implicit in our policy of planning from below and our approach must be scientific and realistic. We must know the extent of unemployment and under-employment that is prevalent in the villages.

We have recently provided for Rs. 200 crores for the development of small-scale industries and cottage industries. We have got to find out what

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kind of cottage and small-scale industries are likely to take root and flourish in the various regions; we have got to find out the aptitudes and tastes of the people, for whom these cottage industries are meant. We have also to find out the share of the national wealth that flows to the villages. Not until then can we effectively tackle this problem.

As I said before, my own experience is that unemployment is really rising at a great speed. We find even village matriculates making a trip to the towns for some sort of a job. They are not happy in the surroundings in which they are placed. And the trek of refinement, of education and culture in towns is creating another cultural problem. We have got to place an accent on village life and give more time and thought to this.

I agree that the planners are not unaware of this, but unfortunately whatever may be the grandiose schemes conceived, in the process of execution they get diluted, largely because of the machinery through which we are executing them. Take, for instance, the community project. I do not suppose that we have come to a stage where we can view the question with complacency. It is true that there is building activity, there are new roads, new clubs, new schools, new community halls and all those things. But is it the indication of the generation of vigour and strength which we need to sustain the activity at the same standard? Or, is it due to the Governmental assistance which we are providing today? My own apprehension is that, if the Government assistance is withdrawn, the whole thing may collapse. I wish I were wrong. The emphasis upon the Government agencies must go.

Take another instance of the defective machinery; Government are giving *taccavi* loans. But who gets them? Those who are powerful and have got pulls, people who are able to push others in the queue and get near the officers, get the most of these. That is the main problem which we have to tackle.

2 P.M.

We have provided Rs. 200 crores for small-scale industries. We want to provide subsidiary employment to the rural people. I do not know whether these Rs. 200 crores will go to them or it will become Rs. 50 crores in the process of execution of that scheme. That is the problem today. The system of recommendations, the pull that people have on the officers concerned with the distribution of the money—all these things must be excluded. The other day, the need for improving the services was emphasised during the course of the debate on the Home Ministry's Demands. Even in that respect, there has not been any great change.

We are talking about prohibition. But we never bother to know that the very people who are charged with the execution of this reformative measure have not the courtesy to abstain from drinking in the public. They are so much given to it. They are completely oblivious of the impression that such things create on the general public.

I was telling you that we are tackling this land problem in a haphazard manner. In some States, we have a ceiling while in others we have not. There is absolutely no social justice in the fixation of the quantum of compensation or it is variable in different sectors of life. People who are going to be deprived of land which is their only livelihood, are paid at the rate of Rs. 50 per acre for the same land for which Government in other departments are paying at least a thousand rupees per acre or sometimes it goes upto Rs. 5,000 per acre. But when you are thinking of paying compensation to agriculturists it is Rs. 50 or Rs. 75. Then you want to rehabilitate them and say that the rural economy must be strengthened. Is it fair and equitable?

Take for instance, the compensation paid to the shareholders of the State Bank. For a share worth Rs. 200 you paid Rs. 1,750.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Only so much?

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: This sort of variable social justice is something unheard of in the socialist pattern of society. I would seriously urge upon my friend, Shri Bhagat, who is representing the Finance Minister, who is a member of the Planning Commission besides being one of the important members of the Cabinet, to take note of this feeling of ours. (*Interruptions.*)

There appears to be a popular misconception that land does not cost anything; it was had for a song. It may be true of some zamindars who might have had it by inheritance. But land also is a form of investment. Has any enquiry been made if a particular land was purchased with the savings of somebody or it has been inherited and the owner has not had to pay anything. You should have, in that case, provided that all those who have invested their savings in the land will be paid adequate compensation and that, in the case of those who got it for a song, there will be only nominal compensation. At the time of zamindari abolition, there was a slab system. Those who were having a higher income were paid lesser compensation than the smaller zamindars who were paid at a higher rate. In this case, there is no slab system. A person who is being deprived of 20,000 acres of land will also be paid at the rate of Rs. 50 per acre and a person who is being deprived of 200 acres of land will also be paid the same. In the former case it will mean something with which he can rehabilitate himself while in the latter case it will mean nothing and this man will be thrown on the streets. This sort of thing must be considered by the Planning Commission and the Government.

I will refer to another point, which is of minor interest. Yesterday, the Finance Minister said that an officer had already gone into the question to find out if the income-tax department did not suffer from any shortage of staff. On the 1st of this month, I came across an item of news in the *Statesman* which said that there was an excess of 200 income-tax officers. Last year, the income-tax department advertised vacancies for 200 more officers, in addition to the regular quota that they get on the basis of the All India Services. There is a surplus of 200 officers and that is what the *Statesman* reported. If it is so, I must say that this means an extraordinary performance of the particular department. We have got so many small departments now for efficiency—organisation and methods department, re-organisation unit, etc. But, every day we are creating some new directorate. If we are not able to know our own needs and requirements, then it means a serious reflection on the efficiency of the Ministry.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri V. P. Nayar.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga Central): Before the hon. Member proceeds to speak, I would like to know whether any purpose would be served if a Member tries to catch your eye, today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly I assure him that he will be benefited if he tries.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am really sorry that, on an occasion like this when we are discussing the Finance Bill and when the scope of the discussion is so wide that we can refer to any matter about any Ministry, almost every member of the Treasury Benches chose to be absent from this House. I have been noticing that, immediately after the question hour, there is an exodus of all the members of the Treasury Benches. We cannot, in the circumstances, hope to get an answer if we speak about the Natural Resources Ministry or any other Ministry from Shri Bhagat, however clever he may be in dealing with his own subject. I am very sorry that in matters of such vital importance, this sort of an attitude is taken. It is true that the Chair pulls up the Ministries concerned. I should have been satisfied if one representative of each of the important Ministries was here. They were all present this morning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are agreed that at the time of discussion, when the scope is so large, at least some of the important Ministries' representatives ought to be here. That has already been ruled by the Speaker. Probably, it is lunch time and they might have gone for their lunch. I hope Shri Bhagat is taking notes of all these and he will convey them to the respective Ministries. But I will request him to do this as well. After this lunch hour he may convey my message to these Ministers that most of them—some of them at least—ought to be here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Thank you for endorsing my view. In the absence of the Ministers, it so happens....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not spend time on this any more.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, yesterday, the Finance Minister, while introducing the Bill, announced certain tax concessions. With the very limited time before us it has not been possible for us to study the implications, especially in the cases of partnership; how the partnership can

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be broken up and constituted into small partnership in order to bring the taxable income within the limits and so on. I am, therefore, unable to comment upon that.

But it was stated by the Finance Minister, it was estimated that there is a tax evasion to the tune of Rs. 30 crores. It was also said that the Income-tax Department is adequately staffed. It was very strange for us to hear that because the Taxation Enquiry Commission has devoted a special chapter in their report on the *modus operandi* in the collection of income-tax. I will read Sir, one or two sentences from their Report in order to show that we are caught between the horns of a dilemma, as Shri C. D. Deshmukh himself very often says. This report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission was published in 1955. What I find in that is this:

> "And, when allowance is made for the fact that the Income-tax Department is ill-equipped in the matter of trained staff to cope adequately with the problem of evasion, the quantum of evasion which actually takes place and goes undetected could be rightly estimated at a very high figure."

This is what the Income Taxation Enquiry Commission had to say. Here the hon. Finance Minister says that—it is nobody's guess—according to certain facts and figures at the disposal of a particular statistician he has estimated Rs. 30 crores to be the amount evaded. I personally think that it is bound to be very much more than that. Why I emphasise this point is this. It may be that we are having only less than one per cent of our people whose incomes are taxable. For two or three years we have been dabbling with the collection of income-tax but we have not so far evolved a machinery which is foolproof. It is time that we may very well spend one or two crores of rupees to organise the Income-tax Department administratively in such a way that not even a pie due to the Government as tax income would be withheld from the Government. Everyone knows that the higher income groups have very special techniques. It is avoidance in one case and it is evasion in the other. The Taxation Enquiry Commission has gone into all the details. I, therefore, wish very much that steps are taken immediately to realise every pie which can be collected as a legitimate tax on income according to the statute in force. It is no good coming with a few changes here or there.

My point in emphasising this matter is this. The total income-tax evasion comes to a very substantial sum. Even according to the computation of the Finance Minister, it is about Rs. 30 crores a year. Even taking this sum of Rs. 30 crores as the amount of evasion—the figure which he gives offhand—in five years we should be able to get Rs. 150 crores if the loopholes have been plugged in all respects.

I do not want to go into all the details with regard to this point. There is another matter which I want to deal with and that is about the services. You know, Sir, in the context of a developing economy it is an administrative anachronism to continue persons on a temporary basis. Here is a Government which comes and says that all roads from here lead to a socialist pattern, all roads lead to increased construction and production and so on. At the same time we find that thousands of employees, especially of the Class III and Class IV grades, are still kept temporary. They do not have the benefit of their service. They do not have any right for vacation. They do not have the other little rights which a permanent employee has. What is it that prevents the Government from making them permanent? Even in the staff of this House I know that there are temporary people. In so far as the Parliament is to continue and in so far as the Planning Commission is to continue, we know that there is no scope for keeping any man on a temporary basis.

There is also another matter which is of very vital importance. The success of the Plan very much depends on the contributions made by the Class III and Class IV people also. It is not as if the Class I and Class II employees alone are going to make the Plan a success. What are you giving them? Is it not a fact that in most of these cases the housing problem is very acute. I have seen in some of the Delhi colonies that people belonging to Class III and Class IV service live packed like sardines. It is very unfortunate that in a place where 40,000 to 50,000 people live not even the most elementaries are there. Sir, it is time that the policy in respect of these people is

changed. We need not give them refrigerators and air-conditioning plants as we give to Class I officers. I only say that we must give them the elementary necessaries of life, most ordinary amenities should be provided. I find that there is no plan at all for that.

Now I come to another point and that is about the allocation of funds. Dr. Lanka Sundaram rightly pointed out that in computation there was a difference of Rs. 15 crores. The whole of last night I was trying to find out where this difference was and only when Dr. Lanka Sundaram, who is so very much experienced in these budget details, told me today I could understand the position; otherwise I was not relying upon my own arithmetical calculations. Sir, I find that in the matter of allocation no principle has been kept in view. I am particularly referring to this because I find that the Travancore-Cochin State has been deliberately neglected.

I have got here facts and figures in my possession by which I will be able to show that the quota which Travancore-Cochin could have expected has not been given. As you know, Sir, twice or thrice the ruling party there has been kicked out of power by the people. I do not know whether this step is taken as a sort of vengeance for the action of the people. But the fact remains that our share, either based on *per capita* or on any other special basis, has not been given to us. Everyone knows that the density of population in Travancore-Cochin is the highest in India. In education also we stand at the top. In unemplyoment we have the highest figure of unemployment. Ordinarily we have only one-third of the arable land which an average Indian has. Our *per capita* average arable land is only 30 cents, one-third of an acre. Therefore, we are having very peculiar problems.

What is it that the Central Government has done for us? During the last 3 or 4 years I find that the net investment made in industrial undertakings by the Governement of India amounted to something like Rs. 114 to Rs. 115 crores out of which not even a one-fourth has come to Travancore-Cochin. Sir, we have about 1/36 of the population of India. Our population is round about one crore. I am not saying that in every project you should have this consideration of *per capita* distribution. Not at all. But, here is a very important State where there are very peculiar problems. We know that Kashmir requires help and we are giving some special assistance to Kashmir. My State also requires help because it has certain peculiar problems which cannot be solved by the Government, which cannot be solved by the people and, therefore, the Central Government has to go to its aid.

If you take the *per capita* contribution to the Central Government by way of export earnings or foreign exchange earnings, Travancore-Cochin State will be second to none in India. You also know, Sir, that almost the entire rubber which is supplied in India comes from Travancore-Cochin. If you want to have a good meal with pepper that pepper must necessarily come from Travancore-Cochin. After the meal if you want to take *pan with ilayichi*, that must come from Travancore-Cochin.

Shri A. M. Thomas: And for dessert there is cashew-nut.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We have everything. We have certain monopoly over so many other things. In spite of all this what do we find? It is not a case of an ordinary neglect. I have worked out the figures. There may be errors in decimals, but I find that out of a total of grants and subventions which comes to about Rs. 500 crores, the share of Travancore-Cochin is only about Rs. 4·5 crores. We, who have already 1/36 of the population of India get only 1/125 of the amounts given as loans and grants by the Central Government. Is it fair? Should we not get some special consideration? Are we not having greater population whose destinies are tied up with the destiny of India.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Why special consideration, even ordinary consideration would have been enough.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is my case. Even if it were ordinary consideration on *per capita* basis we should have got, instead of Rs. 4 crores, Rs. 20 crores. Now, because we have special problems, because we have got educated people, because we have terrible unemployment in our State, because our industries one after the other have gone —the coir industry has crumbled, the handloom industry has crashed, the coconut oil industry is going from bad to

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worse—we require some special consideration. The kind of help which we rightly deserve has not been extended to us.

Now we have announced tax reliefs. The excise duty is now charged at about Rs. 70 per ton on non-essential vegetable oils. Coconut oil is included in this categoy. Cannot we raise so much money by putting in a heavier import duty on copra and coconut oil which we import? You know the price of coconut decides the life of almost every household in Travancore-Cochin. The price of coconut is so much linked up with the life of the people there that the slightest fall in the price will upset the domestic economy. What are we doing? We are importing coconut and copra from Ceylon. I have some figures. The hon. Finance Minister will say he will consider this. Our import of coconut oil has been showing an upward trend for the past so many years. The Ceylon copra is definitely bound to be very much cheaper than our copra, because the type of cultivation there is very different from ours. In 1948-49 we were importing only Rs. 114 lakhs worth of copra, but by the time when we came to 1954-55, we have imported Rs. 444 lakhs worth of copra. In April to December, 1955, it has shot up again to Rs. 511 lakhs. The copra prices, according to the imports from Ceylon vary.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Can the hon. Member give the figure for coconut oil?

Shri V. P. Nayar: The import of coconut oil has also increased during recent years.

Shri Achuthan (Crangannur): What about the latest figures?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members are aware that there is no rule in our rules of procedure whereby the Members can join issue among themselves and then try to resolve the points.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am sorry I ought to have read out the figures, but I wanted to save some time by not reading them. Coconut oil was imported to the tune of Rs. 106 lakhs in 1950-51. In 1951-52, it was Rs. 239 lakhs worth, and in 1954-55, it was Rs. 174 lakhs. I do not have the figures for April to December, 1955 for coconut oil, because I did not expect Shri Achuthan to put a question. We collected so much money from coconut oil through a quantity of about 120 or 125 tons per year by which we could have raised a tariff wall on copra and coconut oil from Ceylon. But the fact is that they do not want to do it. The price of copra and coconut oil varies. Sometimes there is a fall to half or even one-third almost every week and there is no price stabilisation at all. The market is in the hands of a few people. But this commodity decides the future of the country; it decides the economy of the country and it is a matter of common knowledge. I want the Government to categorically state why it has not been possible to enhance the import duty of Ceylon copra and coconut oil? The price of coconut and the price of the indigenous copra is varying to the very serious detriment of our people.

I want to refer to another important matter mentioned in the draft outline of the Second Five Year Plan. That is an important matter which I can bring home to the Government. That is, my State has been completely neglected. I read from page 14 of the Draft Outline of the Second Five Year Plan:

> "The ownership and the right to exploit and develop mineral resources vest in the State. These resources are of vital importance for the country's industrial development and it is essential that their exploitation should be governed by public purpose....." etc.

I ask this question, and I pose this point. In Travancore-Cochin, there are just 700 to 800 people who, today, have work in the mining industry. It is the lowest in the whole of India barring perhaps Manipur, Tripura and Delhi. It is not as if we do not have minerals. I have listed the available minerals of my State and they go to show that almost every mineral which we require is available there short of manganese or something lige that. We have, for example, bauxite. There are ores of bauxite, and a famous geologist has estimated the total requirements of bauxite. We are very short of aluminium. It has definitely been stated that among those areas where useful deposits of bauxite are rarely found are the rich laterite bearing areas of the Western Ghats. We have also got china clay. The best refractory clay in India is available in my State. The other day, the Planning Minister answered to a question of mine that the ceramic requirements in the Second

Five Year Plan in regard to the development of electricity are estimated to cost about Rs. 8 crores. In my State you have an area where you have the best china clay—about 15 million tons per square mile. We cannot explore all of it, because it is so rich. Why is it that the Central Government which wants the development of electricity does not start a ceramic factory? We are assured of a market. The Government themselves require this substance for the development of their projects. We have a small, a little, ceramic factory. But why is it that the Central Government does not spend any money on starting a ceramic factory? Again, you know the importance of radio-active minerals. In my State we have recently found a deposit of several million tons of monasite-bearing sands. Nothing has been done. Again, there is lignite there, but not a single ton of lignite has been lifted from those ores. Why is it that the Central Government does not start a project, at least a pilot project, to recover the lignite from there? You should know that the real problem of South India is the problem of fuel. If you recover the lignite from those places, there is not much need of transporting coal all the distance, from Bihar and Bengal and other places.

Now, go to any factory. Whatever the factory—at Bhakra-Nangal or at Chittaranjan or any other place—you find our technicians there, from my State. Why? Because there is no employment in our State. So, our people are not so bad.

Again there are so many other minerals. Take, for instance, graphite and mica—both phlogaphite and muscovite varieties. Not even a little quantity of these minerals is being recovered. In the Second Five Year Plan, we are told that this is the responsibility of the State. Why? I ask the Central Government why the Second Five Year Plan does not include or this year's budget does not include even a token amount for a pilot project for developing any of these minerals. This is a very peculiar problem because, unless we develop the mineral industires, unless we have the basic industries, progress would be impossible.

Take another very important industry, the rubber goods manufacturing industry. It was Shri Shah himself who was very kind in showing me the balance-sheet of the Dunlop Rubber Company of India. That company has earned a profit of Rs. 7 crores after 1950. It is all out of the rubber, 90 per cent of which is produced from my State. Yet, this rubber is now being taken from Travancore-Cochin to factories in Calcutta, Bombay, and they are made into tyres there. Why is it not possible for the Government, which says that if the transport industry has to be developed, the rubber industry has to be developed, to have a State rubber factory when the defence requirements of tyres and tubes alone will amount to about Rs. 85 lakhs worth of goods? This is at the present rate of requirements, let alone the plan for the future requirements. But do you know the reason? It is because the representatives of the Congress have not done justice to the people. They are disgusted I know.

Shri Achuthan: No, no.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I know you have never asked a question about it. Why have not asked that some more money should be given to the Tranvancore-Cochin people? It is no good saying so now, when I say nothing has been done. It was open to Shri Achuthan or Shri Thomas to bring home to the Government that the State which they have the honour to represent is not merely not getting a fair deal but it is being completely neglected by the same party here which sits in power and to which those Members belong. It is a very serious matter because it agitates us. I am not accusing them.

Shri B. Das (Jajpur—Keonjhar): What about the Menons and Pillais occupying offices in Government?

Shri V. P. Nayar: He is asking, "What about the Menons and Pillais?" We have Menons and Pillais and we are very proud of them. They are there in spite of all others. We are not worried about it. That is not at all the point. We are not satisfied with one Menon going as ambassador or another Pillai working as Secretary. That does not solve our fundamental problem. The fundamental problem really is the development of the industrial resources there. The fundamental problem of Kerala is the development of basic industries there, for which nothing has been done.

Sir, I raise, at the top of my voice, an emphatic protest against this callous attitude of the Government of India, its utter disregard of the claims of

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Travancore-Cochin and also its studied contempt for the demands of the people there in not giving the share which is due to Travancore-Cochin, although from the point of view of income-tax or in export earnings or in other matters my State has been second to none in this country.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय वित्त विधेयक में जो नये कर लगाये गये है उनके सम्बन्ध में बोलने के पहले म यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था, कर व्यवस्था और वित्त व्यवस्था का मुख्य आधार होना चाहिए सभी लोगों के लिये समान अवसर उपलब्ध करना, धन की वृद्धि तथा सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमतायें दूर करना । इस कसौटी पर अगर हम इस वित्त विधेयक को कसें, या जो आर्थिक नीति बजट में घोषित की गयी है उसको देखें तो मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि यद्यपि हमारी दशा में अवश्य सुधार हुआ है, जिसके लिए कि हम सरकार को बधाई देते हैं, लेकिन यह मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि हमने जो अपने सामने आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने का आदर्श रखा है, उस आदर्श की प्राप्ति के लिये कर की प्रणाली में जो क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन होना चाहिये वह हमें देखने में नहीं आ रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता । कर जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि हम अपना सार्वजनिक व्यय करने के लिये जो कर लगाते हैं वह राष्ट्रीय आय का बहुत थोड़ा हिस्सा है। जब तक कि कर जांच आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है उस समय तक जो कर केन्द्र में, राज्यों में और स्थानीय संस्थाओ द्वारा लगाया जाता था वह हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय का केवल ग्यारहवां हिस्सा था । कर जांच आयोग ने यह भी बतलाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कर लगाने के अनेक उद्देश्यो में सबसे प्रमुख उद्देश्य आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करना होना चाहिये । मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इस साल कुछ ऐसे कर लगाये गये है कि जिनसे उस आदर्श की कुछ अंशों में पर्ति होती है । लेकिन मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि आर्थिक विषमता को दूर किये बिना उसी तरह समाज की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती जिस तरह कि भूमि को समतल किये बिना उसमें उत्पादन नहीं किया जा सकता । इसलिये मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि एक चतुर किसान की तरह वे समाज की अर्थव्यवस्था को समतोल बनाने का प्रयत्न करें और उसमें जो ऊबड़ खाबड़ इस समय है उसको हटावें, तभी समाज आर्थिक और सामाजिक रूप से आगे बढ़ सकेगा । ये विषमतायें दूर होने पर ही समाज मजबूत हो सकेगा और हम प्रजातंत्र को मजबूत और सफल बना सकेंगे । इन विषमताओं के रहते हमारी गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, अर्ध बेकारी आदि की समस्यायें हल नहीं हो सकती । इन विषमताओं के दूर हुए वगैर साधारण जनता की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती ।

कल मुझे यह सुन कर बहुत खुशी हुई कि कर जांच आयोग ने जिन करों की सिफारिश की है उन पर सरकार गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार कर रही है और अगले पांच वर्षों में उनको धीरे धीरे लगाने का प्रयत्न करेगी । यह बहुत ही आशा वर्धक बात है ।

मैं एक बात की तरफ वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । वह यह कि हमने अपने संविधान के निर्देशक सिद्धान्तों में यह कबूल किया है कि हम हर एक आदमी को काम देंगे और सामाजिक सुरक्षा का काम जल्दी से जल्दी करेंगे । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान एक घटना की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जो कि मेरे निजी अनुभव की है । मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के एक गांव में गया और वहां सभा की । उस सभा में एक बूढा आदमी खड़ा हुआ और उसने कहा कि "मैं ने जिन्दगी भर खेतों में काम करके उत्पादन का काम किया है, आज मैं वृद्ध हूं और मेरे परिवार में पुत्र आदि कोई नहीं है, और आज इस वृद्धावस्था में मुझे कोई खिलाने वाला नहीं है" । उसने पूछा कि मेरे लिए स्वराज्य में क्या प्रबन्ध हुआ है ? यह बात सही है कि जो संगठित उद्योग हैं उनमें मजदूरों की भलाई के लिए, उनकी सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिये बहुत काम हुआ है, उनके लिये हमने कानून भी बनाये हैं और केन्द्र ने और राज्यों ने उनकी भलाई के लिये बहुत काम किया है और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप इन उद्योगों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनकी दशा में सुधार भी हुआ है । लेकिन जो संगठित नहीं हैं, जिनके पास वाणी नहीं है, जिनकी तरफ से कोई बोलने वाला नहीं है, वे उपेक्षित हैं । गांवों में आज ऐसे बहुत से भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं जो कि सुबह से शाम तक परिश्रम करके समाज के लिये उत्पादन करते हैं लेकिन जब उनको बुढ़ापा आता है तो कोई उनको देखने वाला नहीं होता । क्या ऐसे लोगों की तादाद समाज में कुछ कम नहीं है? ये भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूर परिश्रम करके

देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाते हैं जिससे कि हमारे राष्ट्र की आय बढ़ती है, पर इनके लिये अभी तक न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और न राज्य सरकारें सामाजिक सुरक्षा का कोई कानून बना सकी हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह समस्या बहुत बड़ी है। यदि अगले दस सालों में हम ऐसे उपेक्षित भूमि हीन मजदूरों की बुढ़ापे में देखभाल के लिये और बीमारी के समय चिकित्सा आदि के लिये प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकेंगे तो हमारा कल्याणकारी राज्य का दावा गलत साबित होगा। हमारे संसदीय पुस्तकालय में खेतिहर मजदूरों की आर्थिक अवस्था के सम्बन्ध में की गई जांच की रिपोर्ट मौजूद हैं। उन से इस प्रकार के मजदूरों की दशा का पता चलता है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करुंगा कि वे उन रिपोर्टों की समीक्षा और विश्लेषण के लिये एक विशेष समिति निर्माण करें जो उनकी सामाजिक सुरक्षा की योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव दे। मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों को उनकी सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिये शीघ्र कदम उठाने चाहियें। बिहार में यह दशा है कि जिसके घर में चार आदमी हैं और वह अकेला कमाने वाला है, यदि वह चार दिन के लिये भी मलेरिया से पीड़ित हो जाता है तो उसके घर चूल्हा नहीं जलता। मेरा अनुरोध है कि पंचायतें, या राज्य सरकारें या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन लोगों की इस अवस्था में सहायता करने की कुछ व्यवस्था करें। या इनकी आमदनी (रोज की मजदूरी) का कुछ हिस्सा ले कर कोई कंट्रीब्यूटरी स्कीम (अंशदायी योजना) चलायी जाये ताकि बीमारी की अवस्था में इन लोगों को उससे सहारा मिले। इस समस्या की ओर से आंख मूंदने से काम नहीं चलेगा। यदि आप कहें कि हमने सामने समाजवादी समाज का आदर्श रखा है, तो ऐसा कहने मात्र से उनको कोई संतोष नहीं हो सकता।

मैं एक जगह अपने प्रान्त में गया तो मुझे एक आदमी ने कहा कि हम घर में दो आदमी हैं और मेरे पास दो बैल हैं। उसने कहा कि जो भूमि सम्बन्धी कानून बन रहा है हो सकता है कि आगे चल कर इससे फायदा हो, लेकिन इस समय यह अवस्था है जो लोग बटाई पर दूसरों के खेत जोत कर अपनी गुजर चलाते थे उनका काम बन्द हो गया है। आज अवस्था यह है कि घर में दो आदमी हैं, उनके पास बैल भी हैं, लेकिन उनके पास काम नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि आज बिहार में जो बटाइदारी का कानून बन रहा है उसके कारण जमीन वालों ने बटाई की जमीन छीनना शुरू कर दिया है। नतीजा यह है कि ये मजदूर लोग निठल्ले बैठे हुए ह और उनके पास काम नहीं है। इस कारण वे दुखी रहते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होने देना समाज के लियें बड़ा ही खतर्नाक है। इसलिये मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि जो भी कानून बनाया जाये उसमें इनकी सामाजिक सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था अवश्य की जाये ताकि जब वे बेकार या बीमार हो जायें तो उनको आवश्यक सहायता दी जाये। इसका प्रबन्ध ग्राम पंचायत, राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार सब को मिलकर करना चाहिये।

अब मैं इनकम-टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। यह सही है कि अभी तक मैं ने इस विभाग के काम में बहुत कम दिलचस्पी ली है। इनकम-टैक्स के कानून के बारे में मेरी ज्यादा जानकारी भी नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि आपने वह किताब देखी होगी जो कि एक श्री एन० नन्दी नामक सज्जन ने लिखी है और वह किताब जिसका कि नाम "The Ills that Beset The Income Tax" है, उसकी प्रतियां सदन के कुछ सदस्यों को उन्होंने दी हैं। मैं उस पूरी किताब को तो नहीं पढ़ सका लेकिन उसके कुछ एक अध्यायों को मैंने अवश्य पढ़ा है। उसी के साथ साथ कर जांच आयोग की जो सिफारिशें हैं इनकम-टैक्स संगठन के सम्बन्ध में, उनको भी मैंने पढ़ा है और उससे पता चलता है कि इनकम-टैक्स (आय कर) की जो कार्यप्रणाली है, उसका जो संगठन है, सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ़ रेवेन्यू (केन्द्रीय राजस्व बोर्ड) इंसपेक्शन डाइरेक्टरेट इनकम-टैक्स आफिसर्स या असिस्टेंट या कमिश्नर्स, इन सब के संगठन को देख करके, यद्यपि कर जांच आयोग ने उस दृष्टि से संगठन उपयुक्त है या नहीं, संगठन का काम ठीक चलता है या नहीं, संगठन में ट्रेंड . (प्रशिक्षित) और योग्य आदमी हैं या नहीं, इस बात की उन्होंने जांच नहीं की है लेकिन फिर भी जो कुछ जांच उन्होनें की उसके आधार पर उन्होने इस बात की आवश्यकता बतलाई है कि एक्सपर्टस (विशेषज्ञों) की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये जो इनकम-टैक्स वसूल करने के लिये जो संगठन बना हुआ है, उसकी जांच करें। उन्होनें यह भी कहा है कि अभी इस संगठन में बहुत से ऐसे आदमी हैं जो अनक्वालिफ़ाइड (अनर्ह) हैं और जिनका कि पर्याप्त अनुभव नहीं है। पहले ऐसे भी लोगों को इनकम-टैक्स आफ़िसर्स बनाया जाता था जो डिपार्टमेंट में

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

में ८—८ या १०—१० वर्ष साधारण कार्य कर चुकते थे और उस जिम्मेदारी के काम को सम्हालने योग्य हो पाते थे लेकिन अब तो शायद एक वर्ष की ट्रेनिंग देने के पश्चात् यह जिम्मेदारी का काम उनको सौंप दिया जाता है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हांलाकि जो किताब लिखी गई है, उस किताब के ढंग मुझे पसन्द नहीं है, यह बात मैं मानता हूं लेकिन चूंकि उस किताब में एक एक्स गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाई (भूतपूर्व सरकारी कर्मचारी) ने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं, तो सरकार को उन सुझावों पर गौर करना चाहिये और उनकी छानबीन होनी चाहिये और अगर उनसे कुछ फ़ायदा सरकार उठा सकती है तो उठाना चाहिये, यही मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा।

अन्त में मैं एक बात यह भी कहूंगा कि अभी कल वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने हमें बतलाया कि एक स्पेशल आफ़िसर नियुक्त किया गया है जिसने कि कहा है कि हमारे डिपार्टमेंट में स्टाफ (कर्मचारी) की कमी नहीं है लेकिन कर जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि सेंट्रेल बोर्ड ऑफ रेवेन्यू ने उस कमीशन को बताया कि स्टाफ कमी की वजह से ही बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण काम नही देखे जा सके। कमीशन ने इनकम-टैक्स के मामलों का जो ब्योरा दिया है उससे भी पता चलता है कि इनकम-टैक्स के संगठन में जो अफ़सर लोग काम करते हैं, उनके काम करने के ढंग में शायद कुछ कमी है, वैसे उस डिपार्टमेंट में बहुत से उत्साही अफ़सर काम करते हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय एक ऐसी समिति का निर्माण करें जो इनकम-टैक्स के संगठन के बारे में जांच करें कि वह संगठन समयानुकूल है या नहीं।

एक बात की ओर मैं और वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा और हांलाकि मैंने उस सम्बन्ध में व्यक्तिगत जांच नहीं की है लेकिन यह सुनने में आया कि किसी एक गांव में इनकम-टैक्स आफ़िसर रहते थे जो कि काम कहीं और दूसरी जगह पर करते थे, वहां से एक मारवाड़ी उनके गांव में आया और उस अफ़सर की माता के श्राद्ध पर जो हजारों रुपये खर्च हुए, वह सारा खर्चा उस मारवाड़ी ने उठाया। दूसरी रिपोर्ट यह सुनने में आयी है कि बहुत से ऐसे इनकम-टैक्स विभाग के इंसपैक्टर्स है जिनकी कि आय बहुत थोड़ी है लेकिन उनके गांवों मे जाइये तो मालूम होगा कि दनादन जमींदारों से वे जमीन खरीद रहे हैं और उनके बड़े बड़े मकानात बन रहे हैं और इन चीजों को देखकर लोगों के दिल में यह शक़ पैदा होता है कि वहां पर अफ़सर लोग ईमानदारी से अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं और इनकम-टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के अंदर जो पवित्रता होनी चाहिये वह विद्यमान नहीं है। मैं जैसा कि अभी श्री टी० एस० ए० चेट्टियार ने कहा था, चाहता हूं कि कानून का अमल इस तरह से होना चाहिये कि जिससे क़ानून की दृष्टि में अपराधी चाहे वह कोई भी हो, बड़ा या छोटा, बच न सके और क़ानून को इस तरह व्यवहार में न लाया जाना चाहिये जिससे कर की चोरी करने वाले तो बच जांये और जो ईमानदारी के साथ काम करते हैं वे इसलिये न बच पायें कि वे सम्बन्धित अफ़सर को खुश नहीं कर सके, मैं इस ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इनकम-टैक्स में जितने अफ़सरान काम करने वाले हैं, सब के सब बेईमान हैं, संभव है ज्यादातर ईमानदार ही होगें, लेकिन जो थोड़े से लोग बेईमानी करते हैं, उन पर खास निगरानी रखनी चाहिये और इस बात की जांच करनी चाहिये कि उनके जो कार्य हैं वे कहां तक देश के हित में हैं और कितने वे ऐसे काम करते हैं जिनका कि जनता पर बुरा असर पड़ता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्त में मैं केवल एक प्रार्थना और करूंगा कि यह जो मोटे कपड़े पर दो पैसे प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से उत्पादन शुल्क बढ़ाया जा रहा है, इसका असर ज्यादातर गांव के गरीब आदमियों पर पड़ने वाला है। यह ठीक है कि वित्त मंत्री ने धोतियों और साड़ियों पर उत्पादन शुल्क नहीं बढ़ाया है लेकिन मैं उनको यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि गांवों के रहने वाले कोरदार धोती नहीं पहनते बल्कि वह तो मोटे कपड़े को धोती की तरह इस्तेमाल करते हैं, वे उस मोटे कपड़े का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हैं जिस पर कि धोती या साड़ी नाम नहीं लिखा रहता है और इसीलिये मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह जो दो पैसे प्रति गज का उत्पादन शुल्क आपने कपड़े पर बढ़ाया है उसको हटा दिजिये।

दूसरे, मैं यह अनुरोध करता हूं कि डीजल आयल जहां तक कि वह खेती के काम में इस्तेमाल होता है, उस पर यह टैक्स न लिया जाय तो हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के लिये हितकर होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उनके कार्यकाल में देश में उत्पादन भी बढ़ा और धन भी बढ़ा। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि हमारे भारतीय

संविधान में जो राज्य के निर्देशक सिद्धान्त है, उनकी ओर बराबर ध्यान रक्खें ताकि हमने जो अपने देश में हर तरह की विषमता को मिटा कर एक समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना की कल्पना की है उसको स्थापित करने में कामयाब हों।

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik Central) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Finance Bill.

We have stepped into the ninth year of our freedom. Progress has been made from year to year. During the present year, an attempt has been made not only to maintain progress, but to go forward with greater speed. No doubt, this year, many fresh proposals for new taxation have been introduced to have some new taxes. There is some hardship, no doubt. But, unless and until the nation is prepared to face new taxes, no progress is possible. During the last nine years, we have made considerable progress. When we achieved freedom, it came to us with several problems. Those were very difficult days. We have passed through that crisis and year after year, with strenuous efforts we have worked for the betterment of our country. Some economic progress as well as some social progress has been made. The First Five Year Plan period is over and we are embarking now on the Second Five Year Plan. When we undertook the First Five Year Plan, the main question before the country was food. That was an important matter and we had to undertake certain schemes which would give immediate results, and they have given immediate results. They have given satisfactory results. In certain cases, we have already exceeded the targets. In many cases, we achieved the targets much before time. Now, we must take a different view. Just as in our country we have got certain sections amongst the population which are from centuries backward economically and socially and some special efforts are necessary for their improvement, so also, there are certain regions in the country which are economically very backward since years and there are certain regions which are comparatively in a better condition. While taking into consideration the Second Five Year Plan, we cannot ignore these regions. For instance, irrigation in Northern India can be had more easily than in my region. In my region irrigation is costly. We have brought some 17 millions acres of land under irrigation during the last five years, but very little has been done in my region. I come from Bombay State and from the Marathi-speaking area. In that Marathi-speaking area of 12 districts in Bombay State only one so-called major irrigation project was undertaken during the First Five Year Plan. It is known as the Gangapur project and it is in my constituency. First the project cost was said to be Rs. 334 lakhs, now it has been raised to Rs. 4 crores, but the project has not been completed yet. The work started on the project in 1949 and we are today in the year 1956 and the project is not over yet. We complained about it and now some attention is being given to it by the authorities concerned.

Then, during the last five years it was a grievance of the Marathi-speaking people that their interests had not been properly looked after. There were many schemes ready, but those schemes were not undertaken. I am glad to note that in the present Five Year Plan some of the major items have been included, but there are some items which have not been included. As I have said, now we have to take the view that there must be progress in every region. The fruits of the Second Five Year Plan must be more evenly distributed, and even if some of the irrigation projects are going to be a little bit costly they ought to be undertaken as protective measures. There are regions which are suffering often times from scarcity conditions and Government are required to spend money over them. If we have to give relief, if we have to solve the problem of these regions, we have to undertake some schemes which will be costly, but which can be in the nature of protective schemes. Such schemes ought to be undertaken in the Marathi region.

The Marathi State is coming, with or without Bombay. I have every hope that it will be with Bombay; but that apart, the Marathi State is coming and you will find that the Marathi region from Madhya Pradesh also has economically suffered. The Marathwada area from Hyderabad State was also neglected. Anybody who goes through the First Five Year Plan carefully will find that these were the regions which were not looked after very properly. The Marathwada region has not got a single big project. In my district there is the river Godavari which goes

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through Aurangabad and Marathwada. We are pressing for a project known as the Kurandwad project. If that is undertaken it will benefit not only the scarcity areas in my district, but will also benefit the scarcity areas in Aurangabad district. These are some of the schemes for which we are pressing. Then, there is another question also. So far as the big industries are concerned, nobody can say that they should be in a particular region, for, after all, that is a question of experts and there are certain other considerations which would finally fix the location of those projects. But so far as the cottage industries are concerned, an attempt should be made to have a network of small-scale industries throughout the country. Unless and until that is done, the problem of unemployment will not be solved and all regions will not be in a position to take the benefit of it.

Much has been done during the last nine years for the Harijans and the Adibasis. But even today if one goes to the villages, one finds that they are not in the condition in which one would like them to be. So, more intensive efforts in that direction also are necessary. Something must be done to do away with the great difference in social life between the cities and the rural areas. The main thing is electricity and communications. I am connected with educational institutions which are running 12 or 15 high schools in my district. My experience is that if we want to recruit teachers for the high schools that are run in the rural areas even with more pay, we do not get competent people, because the educated people say : "If we go to the village, we have not got the amenities, there are no communications, there is no electricity, there is no cinema". So, cities are crowded and every ambitious man from the village has a mind to leave the village to come to the city and make a fourtune. Unless and until some immediate steps are taken to have better communications, to have more electrification in the rural areas it will not be possible to improve the lot of the people in the rural areas.

So far as Harijans are concerned, the matter has been discussed many times in this House. I am one who has been interested in the betterment of Harijans for the last 35 years, ever since Mahatma Gandhi came there—only 35 years, and I hope to continue that interest for a many more years. But I hope it will be solved within 10 or 12 years and there will not be that question. But what I have found during the last 35 years is that though much has been done, very little difference is there in the villages. The more remote the village, the more superstitious the people. They are in a minority and they form the poorer class. Economically they are dependent on the caste Hindus and numerically they are too small. So, if you go there, then in your presence everybody says : "All the amenities and all the facilities are there, the law is being observed". The Harijans are not in a position to say boldly that these are not the facts. It is only we who have to find out whether they are facts or not. When they come to us all alone, they say : "How is it possible for us to speak the truth in the presence of those who will take us to task when you leave ?" only one remedy is there. The time has come when we must see that the law we have enacted for the betterment of the Harijans is strictly enforced. How can that be enforced ? In every village we must maintain a register and it must be compulsory for every officer who visits there to stay there, and during the course of his stay he must go to the public well, he must collect the caste Hindus and the Harijans, and they must drink the water together, they must go and visit the temple together. If this is repeated by different officers in the village 50 or 60 times a year it becomes a practice and even those who are not so much in favour of the removal of untouchability will say : "It has become an every day affair, days are changed, we may or we may not like it but we must bow our heads to it." Unless and until we bring about those results it is not possible to eradicate untouchability from the rural areas.

So, economically and socially there are backward people and there are backward regions and we must have them before our eyes during the Second Five Year Plan, and cottage industries must be spread throughout the rural areas.

There must be better communications, there must be good transport. I do not know how our transport department is working. My own experience is that it is not working very efficiently. A very good road which has probably the heaviest traffic in India, the Bombay-Agra Road, passes through my

district. From Nasik to Bombay there is a good road, but some five miles between Thana and Nasik district have been neglected for years together. Every year I write, I get a reply that something will be done, but nothing is done. On the river Godavari which is just on the Bombay-Agra Road, there is a proposal to have a new bridge. The old bridge was constructed in those days when people had not the idea of a motor vehicle. Now that road is too narrow and unfit for the heavy traffic which passes on it. It has outlived its life. Every year I write to the transport department, every year I get a reply from them that plans are being made, estimates are being framed and some money is being allotted, but no progress has been made during the last four or five years. If this is the position of a very important national highway, what to talk about communications in other parts of the country? The progress of the country depends on efficient communications and efficient transport. That also must be looked into. In the last Five Year Plan, it had not been properly looked into. There were several difficulties as to why it could not be done. But I am sure that if adequate transport facilities had been there in those days, we would have reaped the fruits of the First Five Year Plan in a far better way. So, it is high time that this aspect of the matter is given attention to.

3 P.M.

There is a proposal in the Planning Commission to start a paper mill for the paper which is consumed in India's Security Press at Nasik. But I learn that the proposal is to locate this paper mill at some distance from Nasik. That means, money will have to be spent every day on transport. I would submit that Nasik has adequate water facilities. It has adequate electricity also, though it is not very satisfactory. We are pressing for a scheme of electrification, but nothing has been done yet. I press for the location of paper mill at Nasik.

I read in the reports that during the First Five Year Plan a number of villages were electrified, and that there is a proposal to electrify double the number of villages. But so far as my region and my part of the country is concerned, nothing has been done; not a single village has been electrified. The Koyna project is there no doubt, but that serves only Bombay and Southern Maharashtra. There is nothing for Northern Maharashtra. We had suggested the Randha-Bhandardar scheme. It was a very good scheme which the Bombay Government also had accepted during the post-war period, and they had given priority to it. But I do not know why that scheme has not been taken up.

We need more electricity, rural electrification, more irrigation, an intense drive against untouchability, and better transport and more communication facilities.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): There is an 18 per cent increase in our national income, says the Finance Minister. I believe it is through the yeomen efforts of the Finance Ministry administration that this increase has been made possible. But I would like to ask the Minister one question. What is the national investment during his regime, and what is the percentage of the increased national income which has gone in for investment? If the percentage of increase in the national income is in conformity with the overall investment, then I feel that the increase in the national income that we have achieved is absolutely nothing.

Last year, I had placed before the Minister some facts and figures regarding our budget, our investment, our national income, and our income *per capita*. This year, I feel I am safer without statistics.

I oppose the Finance Bill with all my strength. This is not the first time that the Finance Minister has quoted scriptures for supporting his Finance Bill. It is the reports of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, which are his scriptures. But I would like to point out that the reports of that commission were not presented before the House; they were never discussed and approved by this House. They have not got the public sanction behind them. And yet the Finance Minister quotes their reports for the imposition of every new tax. During the last few years, that is, from 1947 up to date, the nation has been bearing the burden of increased taxation. Every year, the burden of taxation has been increased on the plea that we are having the First Five Year Plan, the Second Five Year Plan and so on. Under normal conditions, the principle of taxation that ought to prevail should be equitable taxation based on

[Kumari Annie Mascarene]

justice and good conscience, and still further on taxable capacity. But in stringent times, when nation-building is going on, the nation ought to practise a certain amount of austerity, and it has to bear additional burden, and I can understand fresh taxation being imposed from year to year. But I want the Minister to look into the justification for the taxes that he has proposed.

If we cast a glance at the expenditure we have incurred, and the reports that have been published in the press and elsewhere, we are forced to come to the conclusion that there is a lot of national wastage. According to the latest reports, there seems to have been a wastage of about Rs. 10 crores in the Bhakra-Nangal project. In the Production Ministry we have invested a sum of Rs. 50 crores. And what is the turn-out? We have utilised several crores of rupees for national reconstruction. But I would like to ask the Minister what the turn-out is, and whether it is in proportion to the investment, and if not, what the wastage is.

In view of the reports that are appearing in the press regarding wastage, I feel it my bounden duty towards the people I represent that I must condemn these new taxes.

I now want to invite the attention of the Minister to certain records that are maintained by his administration. Take for instance, the commercial statistics. About Rs. 80 to 90 lakhs are spent every year on that organisation. I have already pointed out discrepancies in the records that had been published earlier. Now, I wish to point out certain defects in the records that have been published very recently, where at least they ought to have corrected their mistakes. During the period 1947-56, we have been building up the nation, we have been progressing, and we have been developing our industries. But what is the result? Our imports still overbalance the exports. The statistics given in *The Accounts Relating to the Foreign Sea, Air and Land Trade and Navigation of India* clearly show that in spite of our investment, in spite of our Plans, the imports overbalance our exports even on commodities such as textile piecegoods. We are told that we have developed our textile production to such an extent that we are in a position to export. But what is the actual position? We are importing silk yarn and a few other commodities which could have been easily produced in our own country. And what is worse is that in regard to food production, we are told that we have grown enough foodgrains, and that we are in a position to export rice. But the statistics given at page 5 of this book relating to foreign trade do not include the values of certain special imports foodgrains and stores, full particulars of which are not yet available. This record is dated March 1955. I traced this small star-marked remark up to 1947. Every year—he can easily see it—they print the same remark, 'excludes the value of certain special imports of foodgrains and stores, full particulars of which are not yet available'. Every year, every month from 1947 up to August 1955, the records say they do not have full particulars of these imports. What is the meaning of this? Is this democracy that a secretariat should be maintained just to copy this star-marked remark in respect of certain imports, for the value of which we are to pay through our nose, and that the Finance Minister should come forward with new imposition of taxation? What is the justification for this? In the name of national justice, I would request him to consider this.

Last year, in his taxation policy, the Finance Minister subsequently withdrew the taxes imposed on certain items. Yesterday he consoled us with the assurance that the new taxes imposed on registered firms and corporations are relaxed. I wish he will get this inspired brainwave now and again to relax the taxation. People will be benefited by it.

With regard to development of the country, I regret to submit that the financial administration of this country was not going on sound lines as seen from our national development. Building up the nation at such cost ought to have given us some advantages. For instance, taxation should be imposed for fundamental purposes such as the highest percentage of population, production, distribution and exchange. The previous speaker had been referring to undeveloped areas. He traced downwards to Hyderabad. But he forget Travancore-Cochin. I wish he will remember that that is the place where no plans have ever reached. I wonder what the Second Five Year Plan is going to give us. One of the previous speakers told the House that as far as Travancore-Cochin is concerned, in spite of the highest literacy with the highest percentage of population,

we are still having the highest percentage of unemployment. The First Five Year Plan is over. The Second Plan is yet to come; it is about to come. Yet, the problem of unemployment is still increasing, and if I am to refer to the records left in the Library regarding unemployement, it is very discouraging to see that the unemployment problem is in no way solved.

In my State the Employment Exchange registers candidates. It is my experience that if a candidate goes for registration to the Employment Exchange, he has to stand in queue waiting for one month consecutively almost every week, and yet go away without being noticed. I have seen it; I have known it. It is a direct experience. They have got grand records regarding unemployment bureau and we get the records through the counter. But I can tell you that they mean very little. I must congratulate this Government on maintaining statistics, records, journals etc. etc., which do not tally with evidence regarding reality.

I wish to remind the Finance Minister regarding the taxation on soap. The new taxation imposed is on soap produced with the aid of power. In this country, all kinds of soap are advertised. For instance, we have get the Sunlight soap, the Rexona soap, the 501 Special, etc., and the people of the country are made to believe—it is written on the soap—that it is made in India. The people are made to believe that these soaps are manufactured in India. Very recently the Tata Company has been sending round agents to advertise its 501 soap. What is the company's argument? It says that British firms in India are manufacturing Sunlight and Rexona soaps and the consumption of these soap by the public is much more than the consumption of any soap manufactured by indigenous companies. The Government know it. They are giving encouragement to the foreign companies to come and establish themselves within the country and sell their soaps to the people under the false belief that they are made in India. Technically they are manufactured in India; but the machinery, investment and everything else come from abroad and they are competing with our own indigenous industry and discouraging our private sector.

Then I wish to invite the attention of the Finance Minister to our financial policy. We have beeen hitherto following a mixed policy of the private and public sectors working in harmony. That was the proclamation of the Government. It was so till some years back. But recently, the private sector has begun to degenerate and fall back and the public sector is coming up. To a people like us, such a state of affairs seems to be encouraging. But in the world today, even Russia is reconsidering the totalitarian scheme. So why should we go on progressing in that direction?

Another point I want to bring before the House is this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That another point should be the last point.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I find from my short experience in the Estimates Committee that whatever industry is undertaken by Government is run at a loss. In this country, if we want to develop and progress, we must encourage the private sector. Capitalism is necessary for the first few years of a nation progressing towards democratic prosperity. As it is, I find that the so many taxes imposed on the private sector have dwindled that sector. For instance, the Finance Minister himself recalls in this year's speech that he has had to relax certain taxes because the prices of agricultural products had fallen, and the reaction on the industry was the heaping up of stocks. That shows that the Finance Minister has not made a study of the reaction of the industries of the country to his taxation policy. I wish I had more time to dilate on the subject, but I wish to remind the Government that it is a very dangerous and foolish policy to ignore the private sector and undertake responsibilities which they cannot handle efficiently. It is not democratic for the Government to undertake so many responsibilities. True democracy demands that people should be encouraged, that private sector should be encouraged to undertake responsibilities but controlled by Government to conform to law, justice, fair profit and fair prices.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (जिला गढ़वाल—पूर्व, जिला मुरादाबाद—उत्तर-पूर्व): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि वित्त विधेयक पर या सामान्य बजट पर बोलने का मेरा यह पहला अवसर है, इसलिये मैं अपना यह कर्तव्य समझता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

महोदय ने जिस योग्यता और जिस कर्मठता के साथ देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सम्हाला हुआ है और उसमें वे जो स्थायित्व और स्थिरता लाये हैं, उसके लिये उनको बधाई दूं। मैं समझता हूं कि जैसा कि उनका नाम है उसके अनुरूप ही उन्होंने देश के मुख को उज्जवल किया है और उसकी कीर्ति पर चार चांद लगा दिये हैं। यह भी देखने में आया कि यद्यपि सैद्धान्तिक कारणों से उन्होंने मंत्रिपद से शायद कम से कम तीन बार त्यागपत्र देने का प्रयत्न किया, लेकिन फिर भी प्रधान मंत्री महोदय के अनुरोध पर और देश की पुकार को सुनते हुए उन्होंने अपने पद पर बने रहना स्वीकार किया, जिससे यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि हमारे देश के विकास के लिये वे कितने अपरिहार्य हैं और उन्होंने कितनी सफलता के साथ अपने कार्य को निभाया है।

कल वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने करों में कुछ कमी करने की घोषणा की है; करों के सम्बन्ध में दी जाने वाली उस राहत का हम सब को स्वागत करना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उनसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी करों में और अधिक छूट देने की आवश्यकता है, विशेष कर साबुन के सम्बन्ध में। साबुन के ऊपर कर लगाने के सम्बन्ध में बतलाया गया है कि २०० टन से अधिक जिसका वार्षिक उत्पादन है उसके ऊपर ही कुछ कर लगाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है; लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि भले ही उस पर कर लगाने की सीमा कितनी ही ऊपर रखी गई हो, लेकिन फिर भी उसका प्रभाव देश के साधारण से साधारण नागरिक पर पड़े बिना नहीं रह सकता। साबुन हमारी दैनिक आवश्यकता की चीज है, छोटे-बड़े सब के काम में आने वाली वस्तु है, और उसे स्वच्छता और सभ्यता का प्रतीक माना जा सकाता है, इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वे उस पर पुनर्विचार करने की कृपा करें।

हमें कर-निर्धारण में बहुत ही सतर्क होने की आवश्यकता है। अभी हमने समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने विक्री-कर की जो नई दरें लागू कीं उसकी वजह से कांग्रेसी-उम्मीदवार आगरा और हरदोई के चुनाव में हार गये। यह हमारे लिये चेतावनी और खतरे की घंटी है। मैं समझता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में पहले से ही बहुत सतर्क हैं और इसलिये वे किसी ऐसी वस्तु पर कर लगाने का प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे जो कि आम जनता के जीवन की आवश्यकता के लिये अनिवार्य हो। म तो समझता हूं कि उसके बजाय उनको शृंगार और प्रसाधन आदि की सामग्री पर कर लगाना चाहिये और उसके सम्बन्ध सें म आगे चल कर और उल्लेख करूंगा।

आज देश की जनता पंचवर्षीय विकास योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिए अधिक से अधिक कुर्बानी करने को तैयार है; लेकिन उसके साथ ही देश की जनता यह भी जानना चाहती है कि जो धन एकत्र होता है, वास्तव में उसका सदुपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं। मैं एक ही बात आपके सामने रखता हूं कि कुछ दिनों पहले इस सदन में यह प्रश्न किया गया था कि क्या सीमेंट और अन्य भवन-निर्माण सामग्री की कमी के कारण हमारी राजधानी में जो बड़ा भारी निर्माण का कार्यक्रम चल रहा है उसको धक्का पहुंचा है या नहीं? और उसे स्वीकार किया गया था। मैं बड़े विनम्र शब्दों में पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब कि हमारे देश के बड़े-बड़े नगरों में आलीशान महल और इमारतें खाली पड़ी हैं और नये राज्य-पुनर्गठन की वजह से शायद बहुत सी हमारी राजधानियों सुनसान होने वाली हैं, जैसे कि पटियाला है, नागपुर है या इसी तरह के और स्थान हैं, जहां कि बहुत से भवन खाली होने वाले हैं, जैसे रीवा और ग्वालियर का प्रश्न है, क्या दिल्ली से कुछ सरकारी कार्यालयों को उन जगहों पर हटाया नहीं जा सकता और क्या इस तरह दिल्ली में जो कंजैशन (जन-सकुलता) बढ़ रहा है उसको कम नहीं किया जा सकता है? क्या यह उचित होगा कि दिल्ली में हम आये दिन दफ्तरों के लिये आलीशान इमारतें बनाते जांय और उन स्थानों पर वे आलीशान इमारतें बिना काम के खाली पड़ी रहें और उनकी मरम्मत भी न हो सके और उनकी पुताई भी न हो सके? मैं समझता हूं कि दिल्ली से कुछ सरकारी कार्यालयों को उन जगहों पर भेजने के सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि अभी किसान परिषद् का सम्मेलन जो इस महिने के प्रारम्भ में तालकटोरा क्लब में हुआ था, उसम हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय भी सम्मिलित हुए थे। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय इसके अतिरिक्त और कितने ही बड़े-बड़े समारोहों और सम्मेलनों में भाग लेते रहते हैं। लाखों की जनता के बीच में भाषण देते रहते हैं। उन्होंने इस तरह के सम्मेलनों और कान्फ्रेंसों की जो भरमार होती जा रही है उसकी वजह से उकता

कर स्वयं यह शब्द कहे थे कि यदि उन सम्मेलनों पर होने वाला खर्च अन्य उपयोगी कार्यों पर खर्च किया जाये तो अच्छा होगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस ओर अपना ध्यान दें और आये दिन जो हजारों और लाखों रुपया इस प्रकार के सम्मेलनों पर और चाय-पानी इत्यादि पर खर्च हो जाता है, उस पर जरा बारीकी और दृढ़ता के साथ छानबीन करके केवल आवश्यक रक़म की व्यवस्था ऐसे सम्मेलनों के लिये बजट में रक्खे और उसके खर्च की मंजूरी दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

तीसरी बात म यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि उन्होंने बजट-भाषण के अन्त में कहा था कि देश को उन्नतिशील और समृद्धिशाली बनाने के लिये जनता को अधिक से अधिक क़ुर्बानी करने के लिये तैयार होना चाहिये, उसके सम्बन्ध में जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया कि जनता हर तरह की कुर्बानी करने को तैयार है, लेकिन में उनसे बहुत नम्रतापूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमने उस कर्बानी के लिये उपयुक्त वातावरण तैयार किया है ? क्या हमने अपने उच्च आदर्श के द्वारा एक सादगी का इस तरह का वातावरण देश के अन्दर तैयार किया है ? आज हमारी दिल्ली की क्या हालत है ? मैं समझता हूं कि दिल्ली को देख कर हम असली भारत की नहीं पहचान सकते । मुझे अभी तक पेरिस और न्यूयार्क जाने का सौभाग्य तो प्राप्त नहीं हुआ लेकिन जो कुछ वर्णन मैं ने उनके बारे में किताबों में पढ़ा है, उसके आधार पर ऐसा मालूम होता है कि शायद पेरिस और न्यूयार्क उठ कर हमारी इस दिल्ली की नगरी में आगये हों ।

आज हालत यह हो गई है कि राजधानी में राष्ट्रपति भवन में जो राजकीय समारोह होते रहते हैं वहां पर भी, मुझे यह कहने के लिये क्षमा किया जाये कि हमारी महिलायें इस तरह से श्रृंगार और प्रसाधन सामग्री से लैस हो कर आती हैं कि एक भद्दापन सा मालूम पड़ता है और म समझता हूं कि यह महिला जाति पर एक कलंक है । हमारी बहिनों द्वारा हद का फ़ैशन किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में मेरे आदरनीय मित्र श्री महाबीर त्यागी ने कुछ दिनों पहले एक लेख में लिखा था कि आजकल विभिन्न समारोहों के अवसरों पर हमारी महिलायें प्रसाधन सामग्री से इस क़दर लद कर आती है कि मालूम होता है कि मानों "लाल चोंच और खनी पंजों वाली परियां" आ रही हों । श्रृंगार का अपना स्थान है और वह किसी हद तक आवश्यक है और इसमें कोई मतभेद की गुंजाइश नहीं है कि वह सौन्दर्य को बढ़ाता है, लेकिन उसको इस हद तक ले जाना कि उसमें भद्दापन आ जाये, यह बड़ा अक्षम्य अपराध है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में आपको याद होगा कि कुछ ही दिनों पहले माननीय पंत जी ने किसान परिषद् की मीटिंग में गांवों से आई हुई कुछ महिलाओं को जब होठों में लिपिस्टिक लगाये हुए देखा तो उन्हें बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ और उन्होंने कहा कि अगर गांवों की औरतें भी लिपस्टिक का प्रयोग करने लगीं तो पता नहीं हमारा क्या बनेगा और उन्होंने उनको उसका प्रयोग न करने की सलाह दी । इसी फ़ैशन परस्ती के विषय पर कोई उपद्रववादी या विप्लववादी कवि नहीं बल्कि मेरे मित्र श्री रामधारी सिंह "दिनकर" सदस्य, राज्य सभा, ने "दिल्ली की रेशमी दुनिया" के शीर्षक से जो एक कबिता लिखी है, उसी के दो-तीन पद में पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :–

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"वेतनभोगिनी विलासमयी यह देवतुरी,
ऊंघती कल्पनाओं से जिसका नाता है,
जिसको इतनी चिंता का भी अवकाश नहीं
खाते हैं जो वह अन्न कौन उपजाता है ।

* * * * *

"ये जो फूलों के चीरों में चमचमा रहीं,
मधुमुखी इन्द्रजाया की सहचरियां होंगीं
ये जो यौवन की धूम मचाये फिरती हैं,
भुतल पर भटकी हुई इन्द्रपरियां होंगीं ।

* * * * *

भारत धूलों से भरा, आंसूओं से गीला,
भारत अब भी आकुल विपत्ति के घेरे में,
दिल्ली में तो है खुब ज्योति की चहल-पहल
पर भटक रहा है सारा देश अंधेरे में ।"

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब भी कविता में उत्तर देगें ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय में समझता हूं कि ज़रूर इसका संस्कृत में उत्तर देने की कृपा करेंगे, वे तो आशु कवि हैं और कविता में ही इसका उत्तर देगें ।

मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने इस पर विचार किया है कि इस प्रकार की प्रसाधन सामग्री और कौसमैटिक्स आदि पर भारी कर लगाया जाये ? दूसरी चीज़ यह हो सकती है कि अगर ऐसा किसी कारण से न किया जा सकता हो तो कम से कम जितने राजकीय समारोह

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

हैं, राष्ट्रपति भवन में जितने समारोह होते हैं और जिन समारोहों में स्वयं राष्ट्रपति या प्रधान मंत्री उपस्थित रहते हैं वहां किसी भारतीय को कम से कम उस समय तक जब तक कि हमारा देश गरीब है और जब तक कि हमारा देश सम्पन्न नहीं होता है, कम से कम १५–२० वर्ष तक के लिये, इस बात की प्रतिज्ञा कर लेनी चाहिये कि इस तरह की श्रृंगार और प्रसाधन सामग्री का उपयोग नहीं करेगा ।

इसी सिल सिले में मुझे यह भी कहना है कि दो वर्ष पहिलें गृह-मत्रालय ने एक सर्कूलर (परिपत्र) निकाला था कि जितने सरकारी कर्मचारी और अधिकारीगण है वे कम से कम इतनी तो देश के लिये कुर्बानी करें कि वे बंद गलें का कोट पहन कर राजकीय समारोहों में जाया करें । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारे उस आदेश का कहां तक पालन किया जा रहा है ? क्या इस बारे में हमारे गृह-मंत्रालय ने कोई जांच-पड़ताल है ? मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह कोई बड़ी भारी बात नहीं है, यह केवल एक मनोवैज्ञानिक बात है, जिससे कि मालूम होता है कि हमारा देश किधर जा रहा है ।

हमने एक सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड (समाज कल्याण बोर्ड) क़ायम किया है। उसका काम काफ़ी चल रहा है और मैं उसकी प्रशंसा करता हूं । उसकी अध्यक्षा श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई देशमुख हैं और इस नाते मैं श्री देशमुख साहब से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उस बोर्ड के द्वारा महिला समाज में इस बात का प्रचार किया जाये कि देश का जो लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया इस तरह की व्यर्थ की श्रृंगार और प्रसाधन की सामग्रियों को बाहर से मंगाने पर खर्च हो रहा है, वह बचाया जाये और उनको सादगी के साथ जीवन व्यतीत करने की प्रेरणा दी जाय। वह रुपया हमारे देश के कुटीर और गृह-उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने में और रक्षा के कार्यों को बटाने में लगाया जा सकता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में अब की बार कोई बहस यहां पर नहीं हो सकी है, इसलिये मैं इस अवसर का लाभ उठा कर थोड़े से शब्दों में अपना दृष्टिकोण उस मंत्रालयके सम्बन्ध में रखना चाहता हूं । डा० केसकर इस विभाग का क्या कार्य काफ़ी योग्यता और दक्षता के साथ चला रहे हैं और उनके कार्यकाल में इस विभाग ने काफ़ी उन्नति की है । मैं देख रहा हूं कि हमारे कामत साहब जिनको कि मैं "कयामत" कहता हूं आपना सिर हिला रहे हैं ।

श्री कामत (होशंगाबाद): कयामत के दिन हाजिर रहना चाहिये ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : हम लोग क़यामत से नहीं घबराते, क़यामत से लड़ कर ही तो यहां पर आये हैं ।

श्री कामत : क़यामत का दिन आने वाला है। भक्तों की परीक्षा होगी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : खैर, तो मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का कार्य हमारे डा० केसकर जी बड़ी खूबी और योग्यता के साथ चला रहे हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should realise that he loses his own time when he enters into an argument with another hon. Member.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्षमा कीजियेगा, कयामत साहब ने कुछ शब्द कह दिये थे इस लिये मुझे भी कहना पड़ा । तो मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि डा० केसकर साहब ने आल इंडिया रेडियो में फिल्म संगीत को कम कर के और उस के बदले वहां पर शास्त्रीय संगीत को बढ़ा कर बड़ा प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया । कई क्षेत्रों में उस का बड़ा विरोध हुआ, लेकिन वह अपने स्थान पर अटल रहे और अन्त में उस में सफल हुए । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह उस ओर भी कदम आगे बढ़ायें ।

मैं ने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा कि दो या तीन दिन हुए कांग्रेस कार्य समिती ने इस बात पर विचार किया कि हमारे देश में जो चलचित्र बनते हैं, जो फिल्म उद्योग है, उस की वजह से देश का कितना चारित्रिक पतन हो रहा है, और उसने यह सिफारिश की है कि उस पर कड़ा नियंत्रण लगाया जाये । जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है डा० केसकर साहब भी उस में उपस्थित थे । आज कल हालत यह हो रहा है कि विद्यार्थी स्कूल और कालेज न जा कर यह समझने लग गये है कि सिनेमा जाना उन का परम और प्रथम कर्तव्य है । लखनऊ के बारे में मैं ने एक किस्सा सुना कि वहां पर इस बात कि लिये हड़ताल हो गई कि वहां पर किसी सिनेमा के लिये विद्यार्थियों को कंसेशन नहीं मिला । आप जरा इस बात को सोचिये कि वहां पर विद्यार्थी लोग सिनेमा के लिये हड़ताल करते हैं जो किसी भी लड़ाई का आखिरी

अस्त्र हुआ करता है । और जैसा कि मैं ने पहले निवेदन किया यहां जितना फैशन है, और जितनी नई-नई बातें हैं वे सब फिल्मों से प्रारम्भ होती हैं । वह गांवों के चरवाहों तक में पहुंच गई हैं और वह लोग अपने ग्रामगीतों को भूलते जाते हैं और दिन-रात फिल्मी गीत ही गाया करते हैं ।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, राष्ट्रीयकरण के घोर पक्षपाती हैं । उन्होंने राज्य बैंक स्थापित कर दिया और जीवन बीमा उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया । आखिर वह इस फिल्म-उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में क्यों देरी कर रहे हैं ? यह हमारे हाथ में एक बड़ा शस्त्र हो सकता है, जिस के द्वारा हम सारी जनता को शिक्षित कर सकते हैं और उस के नैतिक स्तर को ऊपर ले जा सकते हैं । आज हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि देश में तारिकाओं के बारे में क्या किस्सा चल रहा रहा है । जब उन का एक लाख रुपये का कंट्रैक्ट होता है तो वे चालिस हजार रुपये ही दिखाती हैं । और इस तरह से इनकम-टैक्स को कम करने का प्रयत्न वे करती रहती हैं । इस के बारे में मुझे एक ही इलाज दिखाई देता है और वह यह है कि देश में सारे फिल्म-उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये । मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाय । अगर हम को अपने देश का नैतिक चरित्र ठीक करना है । मैं अपने को प्यूरिटन तो नहीं कहता जो कि देश को पीछे ले जाना चाहता है लेकिन वास्तव में वित्त मंत्री जी, जो कि आधुनिक युग के प्रतीक हैं, इस बात को सोचें कि आज सिनेमा व्यवसाय के कारण देश कितने चारित्रिक पतन को पहुंच गया है और इस के लिये जोरों से कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है । इस से मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्र को रुपया भी अधिक मिलेगा, क्योंकि उस स्थिति में कोई भी अपनी आय को छिपा नहीं सकेगा, और मनोरंजन के साथ-साथ लोगों को शिक्षा भी दी जा सकेगी ।

जैसे संसद् सदस्यों को समय-समय पर फिल्म आडिटोरियम (चलचित्र गृह) में फिल्में दिखाई जाती हैं, वृत्त-चित्र दिखाये जाते हैं, उसी तरह से हर एक स्कूल और कालेज में उन का प्रदर्शन करना चाहिये और इस के लिये वृत्त-चित्रों की संख्या बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है । इस तरह से स्कूल और कालेजों में वृत्त-चित्रों के दिखाने से विद्यार्थियों को मालूम हो सकेगा कि हमारे देश में क्या हो रहा है । आज शायद हम लोगों को भी पूरी तरह से नहीं मालूम कि देश में क्या हो रहा है और जनता कितनी कुर्बानी कर रही है । वृत्त-चित्रों द्वारा हम सब लोगों को जनता के समीप पहुंचा सकते हैं । इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि जितना रुपया फिल्म्स डिवीजन के लिये रक्खा जाता है उस को और बढ़ाया जाये । अब देश का कोई हिस्सा ऐसा नहीं रहना चाहियें जहां के रीति-रिवाजों के बारे में, वहां के ग्राम गीतों के बारे में और वहां की संस्कृति के बारे में चित्र न बन जाये । अगर ज्यादा चित्र इस प्रकार के बनाये जाये । तो हम उन के द्वारा सारे देश को नजदीक ला सकेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता, केवल माननीय वित्त मंत्री से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इन सुझावों पर विचार करें और डा० केसकर साहब, जो कि अभी तक यहां तशरीफ रखते थे वह भी इस पर विचार करने की कृपा करें ।

Shri Altekar (North Satara): Criticism is usually levelled every year that our expenditure is rising and that we propose to levy larger taxes. But before that we will have to see to what extent our expenditure has risen and on what items.

For instance, in the year 1950-51, our budget was Rs. 410·88 crores and this year it is Rs. 545 crores. If we look into the items of expenditure, we shall find that the main item wherein there is a rise of expenditure is Civil Administration. But we must look into the contents of the various Departments wherein there is this rise in expenditure. Take, for instance, the year 1952-53; the Civil Administration cost was Rs. 51:70 crores and for this year, the budget year, it is Rs.. 135·91 crores. If we analyse the various departments, we shall find that in the year 1952-53, the cost on the Veterinary Department was Rs. 32,75,000 and for this budget year, it is Rs. 1,22,00,000. For co-operation for that year it was Rs. 92,000 only but for this year it is Rs. 1.03 crores. For Education, instead of Rs. 3.38 crores, we have got Rs. 21:62 crores, and that is due to the grant made to the University Grants Commission as also expenditure for the purposes of education of the backward classes and tribes and developing primary education, basic

[Shri Altekar]

education and so on. For Medical Department, the cost in 1952-53 was Rs. 79,81,000 and in this year it is Rs. 4·15 crores. For Public Health, instead of Rs. 70,81,000 it is Rs. 5·29 crores. For Agriculture, instead of Rs. 3·17 crores, we have got Rs. 12·60 crores. For Industry and Supplies, instead of Rs. 5·95 crores, we have got Rs. 18.10 crores. For Scientific Departments, instead of Rs. 7·10 crores, we have got Rs. 14·59 crores. For the development of these various Departments every year there is a clamour for higher expenditure and we are unable to meet that because we have not got sufficient means to do it. Particularly, in the case of Scientific Departments, I may say that in the last analysis, that is the most important branch to be developed. For all progress depends on the advance in science. If we look to the costs on that score in other countries, we shall find that in the U.S.A., in the year 1953, the expenditure on Scientific Departments was 220 crores of dollars, and that is well nigh over Rs. 1,000 crores. This does not include the expenditure on atomic power, which is well nigh over Rs. 150 crores. In England, for that year, the expenditure on Scientific Departments was £21·6 crores, equal to Rs. 280 crores. That does not include grants to Universities for scientific research. When we have to develop so many departments, it is necessary that we should have to raise our revenue from sources that are available for us.

Another criticism that is levelled is that we are having recourse to indirect taxes rather than direct taxes. From this point of view it will be interesting to compare the proportion of direct and indirect taxes in our country with that in other countries which I have just mentioned. So far as our country is concerned, in this budget year, the direct taxes, that is, income-tax, corporation tax and estate duty, amount to Rs. 135·02 crores, which is 25·6 per cent of our taxation; Customs Rs. 150 crores, that is, 28·4 per cent; Excise Rs. 170 crores, and it is 32·2 per cent; Other Taxes amount to 13·8 per cent. In the year 1950-51, the direct taxes were to the extent of 30·6 per cent, but owing to the levy of excise and other duties during the last five years the direct taxes have not risen to the extent as the indirect taxes have done. But our objective conditions in that respect have to be considered from that point of view. Before that I would like to compare the state of things in that of U.S.A. with ours. The total revenue in the year 1954 was 71·663 billion dollars, which means Rs. 35,500 crores. The individual income-tax was 32·383 billion dollars, that is 44·5 per cent; Corporation Tax 21·523 billion dollars, that is, 30 per cent; Employment Tax 5·425 billion dollars, that is, 7·5 per cent. The total direct taxes amount to 82 per cent. Excise Duty was 10.02 billion dollars, that is, 14 per cent; Other Taxes amounted to 4 per cent.

If we take into consideration the case of England, we find that the total revenue there in 1954 was £473·78 crores or Rs. 6,198 crores. Of this, income-tax, super-tax and extra profit tax, etc., come to £ 210.8 crores or 44·4 per cent; the excess profits levy came to £ 7·60 crores or 1·5 per cent and the estate duty came to £ 18·70 crores or 3:7 per cent. The customs yielded a revenue of £ 110 crores and the excise, £77·10—these come to forty per cent.

The corresponding figures for Ireland are as follows. Income-tax, super-tax, corporation tax, excess profit tax, etc., yielded 25 per cent of the total income. I would not quote the figures. Estate duties yielded 2·7 per cent, customs 35 per cent and excise 16 per cent. The other indirect taxes yielded 21·3 per cent.

When we look at these countries, we find that there is a large amount of direct tax in the first two. In the U.S.A. it is more; it is a litttle less in England and much less in Ireland. It is very near to our country in Ireland. Why is it so? It is so because in the U.S.A. & U.K. larger incomes are available for the purpose of taxing directly. In America, for instance, the individual income is on an average Rs. 9,800, in U.K. it is Rs. 3,825, Ireland Rs. 1,730 and in India it is Rs. 274 only.

What is the amount that they are pooling for revenue? The figures are 33 per cent, 23·4 per cent, 27·7 per cent and 8·5 per cent for England, U.S.A. Ireland and India respectively. This is due to the fact that rich countries are able to pool larger amounts of revenues from direct taxes because larger incomes are available for taxation there. Such is not the case in our country. Half of our national income

is from agriculture. It is spread throughout the country over a large population—about 24 crores of people living on agriculture. So, more than fifty per cent of our income is not available for the purpose of direct taxes. For instance, in America the income from agriculture formed 7·24 per cent of the total income. In the year 1951 we produced 4·7 crores of tons of grains. America produced in that year 12·5 crores tons of the same commodity—that means three times. And still, their agricultural income is so low in proportion to their national income. Their income from mining, etc., was only 38·7 per cent while UK's was 45.4 per cent. The percentage for Ireland and India from the same source was 25 and 16 respectively. The income from trade, transport, etc., was 26·4 per cent, 27 per cent, 18·5 per cent and 22 per cent for the respective countries of U.S.A., U.K., Ireland and India. The respective figures from public administration are 9·5, *, 8·4 and 4·5. From other sources like independent occupations, etc., the respective percentages are 18, 16, 17·8 and 7·1 for the respective countries.

That being so, our country is poor and there is no great scope for direct taxation. Therefore, we have to tap our resources in various ways as much as possible even though we cannot go to the extent that other countries have done.

We have this year increased the taxation on income in the higher slab; it is now to the extent of 92 per cent. With all that, we are able to expect only about Rs. 135 crores by direct taxation in all—our need is far greater. How can that be fulfilled? We have to go to other sources which cannot be approached by direct taxation now. Just as Ireland was able to pool from direct taxes to the extent of 27·5 per cent, we are also able to get about 25 per cent. Of course, the development of indutries and other things are not as great as they are in other advanced countries like U.K. or U.S.A. We have to pool from all possible sources. We must levy, as far as possible, taxes on the higher incomes. But when it is not possible to get that much, from them we have to take resort to indirect taxes like excise, customs and so on.

In this connection, the Taxation Enquiry Commission has pointed out that we shall have to raise the income-tax rates and proportion. The exemption limit must be brought down to Rs. 3,000 We shall have to take this also into consideration. Higher incomes in the agricultural sector will also have to be taxed. When we are taxing incomes over Rs. 4,200 in other sectors, very high incomes from agricultural sectors will have to come to the help of the country.

It is a difficult position—the vicious circle is : There is low capital formation due to small capacity to save; small capacity to save due to low income; low income due to low productivity; low productivity due to low capital formation. Somehow or other, we shall have to pool all our resources to break this vicious circle. Having done all this, we shall have to take resort to deficit financing. In this connection, I would like to point out that this was resorted to in America by President Roosevelt at the time of his New Deal in 1931-37. He resorted to deficit financing to the extent of twenty billion dollars or Rs. 10,000 crores. He brought down the prices to the level of 1924-25 and rescued the country from great depression and unemployment. But, then, they had sufficient food and consumer goods. It is not the same in our country. Already the trends are going towards inflation. We have to take care to see that we do not allow such trends to supervene. We have to take all possible steps such as the prevention of import of non-essential goods and stepping up of exports of such goods like manganese, etc., which could not be ordinarily made use of by the common man. We must also manufacture other goods in excess and export them to improve our trade balance—A few days back, a deputation of Miners' Association from Londa Region waited upon the Railway Minister and requested that more wagons should be given to them. They produce 2 lakhs of tons of manganese worth Rs. 2 crores. They can even raise the production to 5 lakh tons worth Rs. 5 crores, they say. Such special efforts for exports will have to be done. We shall have to be very cautious about deficit financing.

In this connection, I would like to quote a remark made by a very eminent financier in the year 1951, during the discussion on the Finance Bill of that year.

[Shri Altekar]

He said in 1951 :

> "It may be that if you do not tax, then probably you will have to have deficit financing and deficit financing is a very untidy and disorderly way of taxing people. It simply means that the poor are driven to the wall and the rich are made richer and the poor made poorer. There is no discrimination and you are left with no choice."

An Hon. Member : Who is that eminent economist ?

Shri Altekar : He is no other than our present Finance Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member has taken his time.

Shri Altekar : I will finish in two minutes.

Now, I have to point out that all sorts of taxes, etc., have beeen resorted to. Still, there is room for economy and removal of corruption so that we may recover as much as possible from the taxes we have levied. In this respect I would like to pay compliments to our Finance Minister and say :

अर्थमंत्रिकरो भाति सुसूक्ष्मोऽपि खेः करात् ।
प्रवेशः सुगमस्तस्य न यत्र सवितुर्गतिः ।।

The hand of the Finance Minister is even subtler than that of the rays of the sun, because it can penetrate into any place where the rays of the sun can never go. But, there is a proviso or modification to that :

तथापि वितथोऽद्यापि वित्ते लेखान्निगूहिते ।
उत्कोचक-घने चार्थ-संकल्पहरणार्जिते ।।

But still, it has yet to become effective in taking out the wealth that is concealed from the accounts books, which is amassed by those persons who are practising corruption and who take advantage of stealing the financial proposals.

I think with all the intelligence and acumen he possesses and the confidence he enjoys, the Finance Minister can rise to the occasion and get over all these difficulties.

Shri Khardekar (Kolhapur *cum* Satara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in general, I tender my support to the Finance Bill. But, in doing so, I propose to examine, as far as it is possible for me, to the best of my ability, critically, the working of one or two Ministries.

I wish to begin with the Ministry of Education, because education, good in quantity and quality, is the first essential for any democratic republic, where over 75 per cent of the people are illiterate and most of the remaining are either half-educated or badly educated, democracy becomes fictitious, even farcical. "Democracy without education is hypocrisy without limitation", this is what an authority once said. Unfortunately, the Planning Commission has given only one-third of the amount demanded by the Ministry of Education for the Second Five Year Plan. Is it because the Planning Commission has no sense of values or priorities ? I do not think so. Or, is it because the Planning Commission did not have much confidence in the Ministry of Education ? On the 16th of this month the Ministry of Education was being discussed and, I would not be wrong if I were to say, very few hon. Members of this House showed any confidence in the Ministry of Education.

I have heard times without number, the defence put forth by the Minister for Education and his Deputy, that education is a State subject and, therefore, they are not able to do anything much. Now, first of all, during Plan periods, Education Ministry at the centre has a lot to do. Secondly, certain universities and certain jurisdictions are theirs entirely and through the University Grants Commission they control almost all the universities. More than that people far off in different States look to the Centre not only for guidance, but for inspiration also ; may be, distance lends enchantment to the view.

Now, the question that has been agitated, discussed and so on, right from the first citizen down to the man in the street, is the necessity of giving a reorientation to our education and of changing the system of education. Since we became rulers, this is a question that has been raised and debated, but, probably, nothing has been done. We had the misfortune of being ruled by foreigners for a long time. Their main idea behind giving education was to train the natives for lower employment. Incidentally I may say that they also introduced some progressive political ideas of democracy, personal liberty and so on. We should be grateful for that.

But, now that we are free we should do something. I carefully read the speech of the Deputy Minister when he

replied to certain questions raised in the discussion on the General Budget. He also has been talking about the necessity of giving a national character to our education. But, reading all that speech, I am not able to make out whether he knows, or whether he states anywhere the nature of that national character. Incidentally, he has remarked that we have been doing much, "we have been stirring stagnant waters", he says. Stirring stagnant waters gives rise only to something much worse. What is required is a purification of the stagnant waters, making the water better. Is it so very difficult to know about our ancient educational system? Is it proper for us to forget our past? The main basis of our ancient educational system was ethical, moral and spiritual. I am trying to be old-fashioned, perhaps, but I think we have to go back to that. In support of that I will quote two or three eminent educationists. Max Muller, perhaps the greatest lover and admirer of Indian culture, says :

> "A people that feels no pride in the past, in its history and literature, loses its main-stay of national character."

Then, Dr. Aanne Besant says :

> "If you would know what India can do, you must know what India has done in the past."

I quote further, Sir, Rev. Keay. He says :

> "Any attempt to foist even the most satisfactory of European systems upon India would be doomed to failure, and even if successful would be a great disaster."

Sir, I do not want that the whole of the past should be reproduced. Life is a flow. We have to look to times and circumstances, but we must not lose what is our own. What we want here is not Germany or America, England or USSR. What we want is a greater and nobler India.

Now, is the present Ministry of Education competent to bring about this change, a revival of the best that is in us? That is the question I raise, and for that I just ask two or three rather inconvenient questions. Those who are ruling—I mean the Education Ministry —are they deeply interested in Indian, necessarily Hindu culture, traditions and so on, or are they interested in certain other things? Sir, those who know me know that I am not a communalist at all. If a person like Max Muller or Annie Besant were to be the Minister for Education, it would have been a red-letter day for this country and I would have been the first person to celebrate it. The present Ministry has a certain communal complexion; maybe an accident. I do not know how such accidents happen. I am being very frank to this House, and to quote one hon. Member from his speech delivered two years ago, his sentence was :

> "Looking to the list of higher officials in the Education Ministry, I wonder whether I am living in Hindustan or Pakistan."

It is very necessary that we should not only protect, but give something more to the minorities. But, are we trying to set up a very novel democracy where the majority has to be protected? That is a very important question I raise.

I know that some of my South Indian friends take rather an unpleasant attitude towards Hindi. But I ask the question, what exactly is being done by the Ministry for Education? I know that for Hindi and Sanskrit certain sums are being advanced. Sir, education is not a business where, by putting certain amounts as capital, you get certain dividends. It requires a heart. It requires feeling.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt. —West *cum* Rai Bareilly Distt. East) : There are many companies who have schools in Delhi.

Shri Kamath : It requires mind also.

Shri Khardekar : Now that Shri Kamath has said this, only the other day he revealed to the House that for Persian and Arabic manuscripts definite sums are allotted, but with regard to Sanskrit or Pali nothing has been done. To that the Parliamenary Secretary to the Minister for Education could not say anything.

Then a question was raised by Shri Ramchandra Reddi that a certain Secretary who had resigned has become a Member of Parliament and Shri B. S. Murthy added that it was with a view to make that particular person a Minister. Now, I have no objection to any official resigning. I have no objection to his becoming a Minister also because I welcome Members from the minorities. I have heard that this particular person is highly competent and is

[Shri Khardekar]

perhaps better than some Ministers we have. But the point is, has he the interest that the other persons have—the admiration and feeling for the *Samskriti* that we have? That is the main thing. Are we going to have a succession of rulers in the Ministry of Education of a particular community? Why is this hereditary monarchy being established? That is my point. It is not only for the good of this country but it is essential for peace in the world that Hindu culture must be not only retained but it must be encouraged and fostered.

4 P.M.

You know that the foreign policy of this country has not come out of the pocket or hat of the Prime Minister just as certain things come out from the magician's wand. It is there because Shri Nehru represents this country and because this foreign policy—a policy of peace, love and tolerance—has grown out of the soil. I am not taking away the credit from Shri Nehru, because in a democratic set-up the person who represents the nation is certainly a very great man and Shri Nehru has the good fortune of having had the influence of his great father and the influence of a person like Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, he has been able—I would not say to 'advertise'—but strengthen and push forth the particular foreign policy. My point is that these things must be considered. Our Prime Minister is too great a man. His generosity is very good. Give something more, proportionately, to all the minorities, because that is the test by which we will be examining what I might call democracy or the majority. I might even say that economically let the majority suffer. But where the very life or the very soul of the majority is concerned, I consider that culture and *Samskriti* are the very soul of a people. Without them, of course, a man is almost as bad as a thing without life and soul.

It may appear unpleasant and I hope the particular report that I read is incorrect—that the Minister of Education talked rather derisively of the highest office in this country. First of all, a Minister of Education must have culture, sweetness and light. I have raised this question and I hope the report that I read is wrong. But I would ask this question : Is it because the present occupant of that highest position represents all that is best and all that is noblest in the Hindu culture and tradition? Is that the reason why a particular Minister dislikes or talks contemptuously about this office?

श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री (कानपूर मध्य) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की तरफ से जो भी धन राशि मांगी गई, इस सदन ने उसे स्वीकार किया। विरोधी पक्ष की तरफ से चाहे कितना ही विरोध क्यों न हुआ हो, लेकिन उस में हम एक पाई भी कम नहीं कर सके। अब हमारे सामने सवाल यह है कि जो धन राशि सदन ने स्वीकार की है उस को खर्च किस तरह से किया जाता है, और जो रुपया खर्च होता है उस का सदुपयोग किस तरह से होता है, उसका नतीजा क्या होता है, देश की सभ्यता और संस्कृति के उत्थान में कहां तक हम को सहायता मिलती है। सही बात तो यह है कि आज हमारे देश में जो प्रयोग हो रहा है उस की तरफ सिर्फ हमारे देश का ही नहीं, मैं तो कहूंगा कि सारे संसार का ध्यान आकर्षित होता है।

पहले पूंजीवादी प्रजातंत्रवाद ने दुनियां को आशा दिलाई थी कि वह जनता की हालत को सुधारेगा। लेकिन पूंजीवादी प्रजातंत्रवाद पश्चिमी देशों में विफल हुआ उस के बाद रूस की राज्य क्रान्ति और विद्रोह हुआ। उसमें लोगों को आशा हुई कि अब नया जमाना आया है, समानता, आजादी, स्वतंत्रता और इसी तरह की चीजें आयेंगी जिन से लोगों को कुछ अच्छा जीवन व्यतीत करने का मौका मिलेगा। लेकिन हम ने उस में भी देखा कि योजना तो सफल हुई पर स्वतंत्रता का अपहरण हुआ और वह चीज भी आज विफल होती हुई नजर आई। ऐसी स्थिति में भारतवर्ष में यह प्रयोग हो रहा है कि हम प्रजातंत्रवाद को भी कायम रक्खें, समाज को भी कायम रक्खें, आजादी को भी कायम रक्खें और शान्तिमय तरीके से समाज की व्यवस्था को बदलें। अब देखना यह है कि पिछले छः,—सात सालों में हम ने जो प्रगति की है अपने देश में उस में हमें सफलता कितनी प्राप्त हुई। इस समय देश में दो विचार धारायें स्पष्ट नजर आती हैं। सरकार का यह कहना है कि देश ने काफी तरक्की की है, हम ने देशी रियासतों को समाप्त किया, जमींदारी प्रथा को समाप्त किया, हम ने अन्न की समस्या को हल किया और धीरे धीरे जो राष्ट्र निर्माण हम कर रहे हैं उस में हमें बहुत कुछ सफलता मिल रही है। यही सरकार की रिपोर्टों से हमें पता चलता है और यही मिनिस्टरों से हमें मालुम होता है। लेकिन

दूसरा दृष्टिकोण विरोधी पक्ष का है, और जिस के लिये मैं कहूंगा कि वही जनता का सही दृष्टिकोण है, वह यह कि क्या यह सही बात नहीं है कि आज हमारे देश में पहले की अपेक्षा, किसी भी सरकारी विभाग में आप चले जायें, रिश्वतखोरी का बोलबाला अधिक है? आज आप देहाती क्षेत्रों में जाइये तो आप को अराजकता ज्यादा दिखलाई पड़ेगी । मैं यू० पी० के बारे में कह सकता हूं कि वहां पर राजनैतिक हत्याये हो रही हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I bring this point to the notice of the hon. Members. I think that it would not be interesting reading for the coming generations when they find during the debates successive appeals that the Members should not talk so loudly. The Members should not give the Chair the opportunity or compulsion to draw the attention of the Members to the fact that there should not be noise in the House. If there is noise, the Member who is on his legs cannot continue his speech and I also feel disturbed. I think the reporters must also be feeling it. So I request the hon. Members to see that they do not give rise for such frequent appeals from Chair.

श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री : मैं यह कह रहा था कि सरकारी पक्ष की अपेक्षा एक दूसरा दृष्टिकोण भी है और जिस का कहना यह है कि इस समय जनता में असन्तोष है । जनता में टैक्सों (करों) की वजह से काफी परेशानी मालूम पड़ती है । अब सवाल यह होता है कि वास्तव में सही दृष्टिकोण कौन सा है । मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूं कि थोड़ा थोड़ा सत्य दोनो ही तरफ है : मैं इस को स्वीकार करता हूं कि हमारे देश का निर्माण हो रहा है, हमारा देश तरक्की कर रहा है, इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता, पर इस बात से भी इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि जो तरीका बर्ता जा रहा है उस से जनता में असन्तोष है । इस चीज को सरकारी पक्ष द्वारा भी खुले दिल से स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये ।

एक बात मुझे हमेशा से बहुत परेशान करती है कि बाज दफा सरकार अजीब अजीब बातें साबित करने लगती है । अगर आज हम कुछ सही बात भी कहते हैं तो वह सरकार को गलत लगती है और वह अपनी गलत बात को सही साबित करने का प्रयत्न करती है । मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस का एक नमूना आप के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं । पिछली दफा श्रम विभाग पर सदन के अन्दर बहस हुई थी तो उस समय हम ने यह कहा था कि देश में उत्पादन तो ज्यादा हो रहा है, लेकिन मजदूरों की वास्तविक मजदूरी पहले की अपेक्षा कम हो रही है, रिअल वेजेज (वास्तविक मजूरी) कम हो रही हैं । मैं ने उदाहरण दे कर कहा था कि उत्पादन बढ़ा है ४३ पर सेन्ट (प्रतिशत) और मजदूरी अर्थात् रिअल वेजेज बढ़ी हैं सिर्फ १४ पर सेन्ट । इस पर डिप्टी मिनिस्टर आफ लेबर (श्रम उपमंत्री) ने यहां कहा था, और यह आंकड़े दिये थे कि जब सन् १९३४ और १९५४ की तुलना की जाती है तो १९५४ के आंकड़ों से मालूम होता है कि रिअल वेजेज ४३ सेन्ट बढ़ी हैं । पांच वर्षों में ४३ पर सेन्ट बढ़ी तो एक वर्ष में ८·६ पर सेन्ट हुआ । जब १९५४ में उत्पादन ४३ पर सेन्ट बढ़ा है सन् १९३४ के मुकाबले में तो हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि रिअल वेजेज ४३ पर सेन्ट बढ़ी हैं जब कि उत्पादन १४ पर सेन्ट बढ़ा है । हम लोग जो मजदूर क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं उनको आश्चर्य हुआ कि वे यह कोटेशन कहां से ले आये । जब उनसे सदन में पूछा गया कि वे यह कोटेशन (उध्दरण) कहां से दे रहे हैं तो उन्होंने कहा था :

"I am quoting from Volume 13 of the Indian Labour Gazette No. 5, pages 335, 336."

मेरे हाथ में इस समय इंडियन लेबर गजेट नम्बर ५ है और मैं ने उसके पेज ३३५ और ३३६ देखे हैं । वही कोटेशन जो मिनिस्टर साहब ने सुनाया था इसमें लिखा हुआ है । वह इस प्रकार है :

"The rise has been of the order of about 43 per cent in the space of five years or at an annual average rate of 2:8 per cent."

यह तो उत्पादन के बारे में । रीअल वेजे के बारे में उसमें दिया हुआ है :

"The rise in the index of real earnings between 1950 and 1954 has been of the order of only 14 per cent or at an annual average rate of 2 8 per cent."

मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि उन्होंने कोटेशन में यह किस प्रकार पढ़ कर सुना दिया कि वेजेज तो बढ़ी ४३ पर सेंट और उत्पादन बढ़ा १४ पर सेंट । जो बात मैंने कही थी वही

[श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री]

सरकारी रिपोर्ट (प्रतिवेदन) में है। लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब ने हाउस में जो पढ़कर सुनाया वह यह था कि ४३ पर सेंट पर वेज बढ़ी है और १४ पर सेंट उत्पादन बढ़ा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो साहब यहां इस समय फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री (वित्त मंत्रालय) को रिप्रेजेंट (प्रतिनिधित्व) करते हों वे बतलाये कि सहीं बात क्या है। वे बतलायें कि मैं ने सही तौर से कोट किया है या मिनिस्टर साहब ने सही तौर से कोट किया है। इस चीज को सदन के सामने पेश किया जाना चाहिए। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि लेबर मिनिस्टर (श्रम मंत्री) साहब एक मजदूर से मिनिस्टर बने हैं, और मुझे इस पर गर्व भी है। लेकिन अगर इस तरह की गलत ब्यानी हो गयी है तो प्रोसीडिंग (कारवाई के अभिलेख) में उसे ठीक कर दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि गलती हो गयी है और उसको दुरुस्त किया जाना चाहिए। मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने इस कोटेशन को उल्टा पढ़ लिया है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हमको राष्ट्र का निर्माण करना है तो इसके लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार को जनता का पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त हो। लेकिन आज अवस्था यह है कि आप किसी भी विभाग में जाइये कोई आपसे ठीक बरताव नहीं करता और कोई आपकी शिकायत नहीं सुनता। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जनता हुकूमत के खिलाफ होती चली जा रही है। और अगर आप इस बात की परवाह नहीं करेंगे तो आपको धोखा हो सकता है।

आज आप टैक्स लगाये चले जा रहे हैं। आपने जनता की आवश्यकता की चीजों पर जैसे नमक और तेलपर भी टैक्स लगा दिया है। हम कहते हैं कि यह टैक्स आप न लगाईये। यदि आप लग्जरी (आमोद प्रमोद) की चीजों पर टैक्स लगायें तो इससे आम जनता को संतोष होगा। लेकिन यदि आप जनता की आवाज को नहीं सुनेंगे और उसकी परवाह नहीं करेंगे, तो आज की जनता जो कि जागृत हो चुकी है इसको ज्यादा दिन सहन नहीं करेंगी। हमने हाल में उत्तर प्रदेश की हुकूमत से कहा कि आपको नमक और तेलपर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिए लेकिन हुकूमत नें हमारी परवाह नहीं की। नतीजा यह हुआ कि दो बाई-इलेक्शन हुए और दोनों में कांग्रेस की हार हुई। अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि देश की जनता चुपचाप बैठी रहेगी, आप चाहे जो करते रहें, तो आप गलती पर हैं। इह तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा। आपको चाहिए कि समय की गति को पहचानें और लोगों की हालत को देखें और देश की दशा में सुधार करने की ओर ध्यान रखें।

इसके अलावा मुझे एक और शिकायत है। वह यह है कि अगर आप नेशनलाइजेशन (राष्ट्रीयकरण) करना जाहते हैं, तो आपको यह देखना चाहिए देश में किस किस जगह कौन उद्योग चलाया जा सकता है और उस उद्योग को वहां लगाना चाहिए। मैं कानपुर से आता हूं जो कि एक व्यवसाय प्रधान शहर है। लेकिन जहांतक हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज का ताल्लुक है केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज को खोलने कि तरफ उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया है जितना कि उसे देना चाहिए था।

साथ ही साथ मैं गवर्नमेंट के विभागों में काम के ढंग के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। कुछ दिन पहले जब मैं कानपूर में था तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि गवर्नमेंट के नाम से एक बहुत बड़ा फ्राड किया जा रहा है। उसकी तरफ मैंने गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाया लेकिन मुझे अभी तक अपनी चिट्ठी का जवाब तक नहीं मिला है। मेरे हाथ में एक छपा हुआ कागज आया जिस में लिखा हुआ था :

Indian Financial Board—Loans for Second Five Year Plan—New Delhi Northern Extension.

तमाम लोग इसके लिए रुपया भेज रहे थे। इस सम्बन्ध में पूछने के लिए कुछ मजदूर मेरे पास आये। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि यह कोई ४२० का काम चल रहा है। हजारों आदमियों को उससे धोखा हो रहा था। मैं ने गृह विभाग के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब के पास वे सब कागज भेजे और कहा कि आप मेहरबानी करके इसकी जांच कीजिये। मैं ने कहा कि मुझे तो यह फ्राड मालूम पड़ता है। अगर ऐसा है तो इसके खिलाफ कारवाई कीजिये। मैं समझता हूं कि वह कागज इसी तरह से छापा गया था जिस तरह से कि गवर्नमेंट के कागज छापे जाते हैं। हो सकता है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इसकी जांच कर रहे हों लेकिन कम से कम मुझे एकनालिजमेंट (रसीद) तो भेजना चाहिए था और यह कहना चाहिए था कि इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं तो देश के हित में ही इस ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाया था। जब मिनिस्टर का बरताव एक संसद सदस्य के साथ ऐसा ही सकता है तो सरकारी अफसर जनता के साथ कैसा बरताव करते होंगे यह आप समझ सकते हैं। अगर किसी

बात की उनसे शिकायत की जाती है तो कोई परवाह नहीं करता । आज आपके पास पंडित जवाहरलाल जी जैसा नेता है जिनकी कि सारी दुनिया में शोहरत है और उनकी बड़ी इज्जत है । लेकिन इस कारण आप देश के लोगों की शिकायतों की परवाह न करें यह अच्छी चीज नहीं है ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । मैं यह महसूस कर रहा हूं कि इस समय जो दृष्टिकोण हमारे देश में होना चाहिए वह नहीं है । मैं विरोधी पक्ष में बैठा हूं और हो सकता है कि जो बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह विरोधी पक्ष वालों को बुरी लगे । लेकिन यह मेरे दिल की बात है, इसलिए उसे मैं अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं । आज हमारे देश में आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि अपनी सारी शक्ति लगाकर देश का निर्माण करें । इस दिशा में हमारे देश में जिस तरह से काम होना चाहिए वैसा नहीं हो रहा है । हम सरकार पर दोष लगाते है कि सरकार ठीक काम नहीं कर रही है । उधर सरकार समझती है कि मैजारिटी (बहुमत) हमारे साथ है और हम ही देश का निर्माण कर रहे हैं । दूसरों की कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती । नतीजा यह होता है कि जो विरोधी पक्ष में बैठे हुए है वे समझते हैं कि हमारा काम तो सरकार से लड़ाई करने का है । परिणाम स्वरूप हमारे यहां पार्टियों में एक प्रकार गृहयुद्ध सा चल रहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हमें देश का निर्माण करना है तो यह काम एक या दो पार्टी नहीं कर सकती । यह काम तो तभी हो सकता है जब कि देशकी सारी शक्ति इसमें लगायी जाये और सारे दल एक ही भावना से प्रेरित होकर इस काम में लग जायें । आज देश की जिम्मेदारी दोनों पक्षों पर है यद्यपि हुकूमत पर ज्यादा है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि सब दलों को मिल कर इस निर्माण के काम को करना चाहिए । अभी जब मैं चीन गया तो मैं वहां की स्थिति को देखकर बहुत प्रभावित हुआ । मैं २५ साल से लेबर (श्रम) के फील्ड (क्षेत्र) में काम कर रहा हूं लेकिन चीन की हालत देखकर मैं जितना प्रभावित हुआ उतना मैं यहां की हालत देखकर कभी प्रभावित नहीं हुआ था । वहां पर सारी शक्ति देश निर्माण के काम में लगी हुई है । वहां की हालत देखकर मेरे दिल में भी यह आकांक्षा पैदा हुई कि क्यों न हम भी इसी तरह से अपने देश में काम कर सकें । यद्यपि चीन हुकूमत कम्युनिस्टों के हाथ में है लेकिन राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिए उन्होंने दूसरे दलों को भी अपने साथ लिया है और राष्ट्र निर्माण का एक कार्यक्रम बनाया है और सब मिल कर इस काम को कर रहे हैं । वहां जनता और सरकार के बीच और विभिन्न दलों के बीच इस विषय में कोई संघर्ष नहीं है । मैं सोचता हूं कि क्या इस देश में यह चीज नहीं हो सकती । क्या हम सब महसूस नहीं कर सकते कि हम सब को मिल कर राष्ट्र निर्माण का कार्य करना चाहिए । आज हमारे देश में बेकारी और गरीबी फैल रही है । हमारा सब का ध्यान उसको दूर करने पर जाना चाहिए । आज हमारे राष्ट्र पर बाहरी संकट भी है और हम देखते हैं कि दूसरे देश हमको आखें दिखा रहे हैं । हम कहते हैं कि जब राष्ट्र पर संकट आवेगा तब हम एक हो जावेंगे । लेकिन क्या आज हम महसूस नहीं करते कि हमारे राष्ट्र पर संकट है । मैं समझता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है कि सरकारी पक्ष भी समय रहते सावधान हो जाये और विरोधी पक्ष भी समय रहते संभल जाये । आज हमारे देश में राष्ट्र के निर्माण और राष्ट्रीय एकता का नारा होना चाहिए । आज राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना के बिना हमारा राष्ट्र आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता । हमको चाहिए कि हम छोटी छोटी बातों को भुलाकर साथ साथ मिल कर काम करें । जब तक हम इह तरीके से मिल कर काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती ।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जो बातें मैं ने कही हैं उन पर सरकार ध्यान देगी । यदि हम केवल अकंड़ों के चक्कर में पड़े रहेंगे और इस पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे कि देश में क्या हो रहा है तो हमें सफलता नहीं मिल सकेगी ।

Dr. P. Mandal (Bankura—Reserved Sch. Castes) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have offered me to take part in the debate today. The Member who sits in front of me has spoken about the difficulty of the untouchability problem. But to catch the eye of the Speaker seems to be more difficult. I have tried my level best to take part in the debate on the demands of the Home Ministry, Education Ministry and Health Ministry, but I did not succeed. Today also I was told I would be called in the first hour, but I was disappointed, but now I am called, so far so good.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) : Better late than never.

Dr. P. Mandal: I am not satisfied with the statement that the *per capita* income has increased. I am not feeling in reality. The poorer section and the common people are not getting the benefit of the increased *per capita* income. They are on the same level, or rather they are worse than before. Only the richer sections are availing of the increased income. The richer are becoming more rich and the poor are becoming more poorer. In the community projects also, the people who have resources get facilities for development, but the poor get nothing. They continue to be homeless and landless labourers. Distribution of the increased income is not on a socialistic pattern but on a capitalistic basis. No ceiling on personal income has yet been fixed by law.

The First Five Year Plan is the signpost to the road of fulfilment. As yet it is no more than a ray of light, but it is the serene light of hope and not the elusive will-o'-the-wisp. The poorer sections are burdened more and more with tax and duty on common commodities year after year. They assume that good fortune would come the next year, but again become disappointed when the budget appears.

In West Bengal, the poor and the rich use mustard oil for their daily consumption. It is as common as salt in West Bengal. But it is also not exempted from tax. I strongly oppose the tax on mustard oil and cocoanut oil. Cocoanut oil is also used in all parts of India. Mustard oil is only used for domestic consumption. I do not know whether there is any commercial use of it. The mill owners and business men will get the benefit of the quota exempted from tax at present. The price goes up from Rs. 55 to Rs. 80. You can well imagine from the present price how the common people will suffer.

Hand-made soap also should be exempted from tax because labour charges and raw material collection charges in the hand-made soap industry are more than in the soap industry run by power. So, it will not be possible to run the hand-made soap industry competing with the soap industry run by power. All these things should be taken into consideration before taxing hand-made soap. Otherwise, the hand-made soap industry will die.

Now I come to the excise duty on medium and coarse cotton cloth. The Finance Minister has stated in his Budget speech that this duty is fully justified because the prices of agricultural commodities have gone up. I am astonished how he draws such a conclusion. The prices of foodgrains rise no doubt, but the cultivators are not getting the benefit of the high prices because they are bound to sell their commodities to pay up all their dues to the Government and private bodies in the month of January, selling the paddy at Rs. 7-8-0 per maund.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At intervals at least the hon. Member should look up, after he has finished a sentence. Hon. Member may continue.

Dr. P. Mandal: Their stock is finished. Now foodgrains are in the hands of the hoarders and mill owners. The high price is due to the monopoly policy of these people. The common people are buying foodgrains at higher price after having sold at a lower price. So, the cultivators are rather more worried. So, the high price has no meaning for the cultivators, rather it becomes a misfortune for them at present. Our Government thinks they are benefited as they do not keep close contact at the village level which is essential and necessary to chalk out a sound policy. But I think this sort of close touch is lacking in Government machinery. They only depend on papers and do not take a rural survey. The price of rice in West Bengal has risen from Rs. 13 to Rs. 20 or more. Such a high price is in existence only due to lack of perfect rural knowledge. Government should take the advice of rural men into consideration as it is of immense value. Nothing can substitute it. So, no excise duty should be levied on coarse and medium cotton cloth which are meant for the poor.

To remove the distress of the villagers, it is necessary to invest money in rural banking to give credit, but this proposal has not progressed much. I have seen it in papers but not in existence. There is no initiative to establish rural banking facilities to remove the long-standing evils of the agriculturists. Government is ready to tax the rural people, but not so ready to look after their welfare. It is a great pity because our Mother India is a union of villages and not of cities. The cities are small in number in comparison with

the villages, but the Government is more keen about looking after the welfare and progress of the cities. I am not blaming the Government for this, but I think that the progress in cities and villages must run parallel. This is my general survey.

I come from Bankura district in West Bengal. It is the most backward in West Bengal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This intimation should have been given in the beginning.

Dr. P. Mandal: Near about 50 per cent. of the population there belongs to the backward classes. You can well appreciate it from the census figures and from the fact that the strength of the M.L.As. from the backward classes is 6 out of 13 seats. It is extremely backward. There is a statement by a former District Magistrate, Mr. Cook, that it is a district where trees have no fruits, rivers have no water and lands have no crops. That area has all along been a scarcity area. Even the First Five Year Plan is coming to an end, but nothing has been done to that district yet. Only here and there, something is being done. There is one community project at Sonarmukti, and one national extension service block has been started at Patrasyer. But they are still at a rudimentary level. Meetings are held while we are in session here. We had brought this matter to the notice of Shri Nanda, but nothing has been done in this regard.

I feel that in these community projects and national extension blocks, only popular administrators with rural knowledge should be appointed. Otherwise, the progress will be hampered. But generally, the officers think that their popularity will become a bar to their promotion; and unfortunately, Government also are thinking in the same way. My suggestion is that if an officer becomes popular, then he should be allowed to remain there and do good to the public. That is the golden rule that should be followed. I fail to understand why our Government are not following this golden rule.

Now, there is going to be an emergency recruitment of 386 IAS and IPS officers. I would suggest that a certain proportion of those posts should be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Candidates from among the Scheduled Castes should be recruited for filling up the reserved quota of vacancies, and then they may be trained so that they may become technically fit for the posts. I hope this time they will not receive a 'regret' letter saying that they are technically unfit. That is the very vague term that is used to disqualify the candidate, and it casts a reflection on the candidate's knowledge. I would suggest that this term should be removed.

I would suggest that two boards should be established in the Home Ministry, one for the Scheduled Castes, and the other for the Scheduled Tribes. In this board should be represented some Members of Parliament from villages.

Now, I come to the Health Ministry. Leprosy is a common disease in Bengal, and particularly in Bankura district. The Surgeon-General of West Bengal visited this district a few years ago, and he has stated that if leprosy is not eradicated, then the whole population will be in danger. But what has happened after this statement?

There is a hospital at Gowripur with 250 beds, and in the Second Plan, it is going to have 324 beds. But only 5 per cent. of the beds are reserved for the patients from Bankura district. I would suggest that there should be a hospital with at least a thousand beds, 50 per cent. of it being reserved for patients from Bankura district. Otherwise, the whole population will be in danger. The hospital which is there is doing no good to the people of Bankura district. The patients come out from the hospital on Sundays and they go to the towns by public Bus and visit the tea stalls, cinema theatres and so on. In this way, the disease spreads more and more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Nambiar: It is a very interesting thing. There is leprosy in Bengal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps, the next subject might be more interesting.

Dr. P. Mandal: There is a medical school at Bankura, but that is abolished now. It has also a hospital attached to it with about 250 beds. The school is well equipped with teaching appliances, and the hospital is also well equipped with modern equipments for treatment. But that hospital is going to die now, because the school is abolished. There is provision in the budget for the establishment of new medical colleges. I

[Dr. P. Mandal]

would suggest that with minimum expenditure, this school could be converted into a medical college, and it can give medical help to the Bankura district and the areas adjacent to it.

In regard to chest clinics, I would suggest that such clinics with modern equipments should be established at the district levels. Every time we hear from the Health Minister that she will be bringing forward a Bill to give recognition to LMF practitioners. There is dearth of qualified medical men, and yet we find that every time we have to go away with disappointment. I hope this year at least, the Health Minister will bring forward a Bill for giving recognition to the IMF practitioners.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. P. Mandal: I have to say something on education. So, may I have two more minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may have many more points to cover. But he must seek some other occasion for that. I am calling the next speaker now. The hon. Member's speech shall be deemed to have concluded now.

श्री रायचन्द भाई शाह (छिंदवाड़ा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो साल के लम्बे इन्तजार और कोशिशों के बाद आप ने आज मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इस के लिये मैं आप का आभारी हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप अपने दोस्तों और भाइयों से पूछें तो कितने ही आप जैसे होंगे ।

श्री रायचन्द भाई शाह : हम ४,८०० करोड़ के लागत की द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना कार्यान्वित करने जा रहे हैं और इस लिये लाजिमी है कि हमें करों में वृद्धि करनी पड़ेगी और देश में जो एक वातावरण तैयार हुआ है उस से भी लोग करों के पक्ष में होते जा रहे हैं क्योंकि प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में देश ने काफी उन्नति की है, परन्तु लोगों को जो आशा थी कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री धनिक और समृद्धिशाली लोगों के ऊपर ही करों का अधिक बोझ डालेंगे न कि उन गरीब भाइयों पर जिन को भर पेट खाना नहीं मिलता और पूरा कपड़ा पहनने के लिये नहीं जुटता, वह पूरी नहीं हुई। मैं चाहता हूं, और जनता यह चाहती है, कि जब हम समाजवादी ढांचे का समाज बनाने जा रहे हैं तो कम से कम ३०,००० रू० के ऊपर की जो इनकम हो उस के ऊपर इस तरह से टैक्स लगाया जाता कि किसी व्यक्ति की आमदनी ३०,००० रु० सालाना से ऊपर न जाय । परन्तु इस डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन के एवज में हमारी सरकार ने इन्डाइरेक्ट टक्स लेना ज्यादा मुनासिब समझा है ।

मैं करों के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि खाद्य तेलों के ऊपर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है वह बहुत अनुचित है । इस तरह से लोगों को जो पौष्टिक तत्व मिलते हैं उन के ऊपर सरकार टैक्स लगाने जा रही है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो खाद्य तेल जनता के उपयोग में आते हैं उन के ऊपर टैक्स लगाने के जो प्रपोजल्स हैं उन के ऊपर हमारे वित्त मंत्री फिर से गौर करेंगे। यदि उन्हें टैक्स लगाना ही है तो वनस्पति पर लगाते जिस के बारे में बार बार इस सदन में और देश के अन्दर भी काफी विरोधी प्रचार है । लोग कहते हैं कि चूंकि इस वनस्पति से लोगों को धोखा दिया जाता है इस लिये यदि वनस्पति घी पर सरकार टैक्स लगाती तो ज्यादा मुनासिब होता । वैसे तो लोगों की इच्छा थी कि उस का उत्पादन ही बन्द कर दिया जाय, परन्तु यदि किन्हीं कारणों से उसे बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता तो उस के ऊपर हमें काफी अधिक टैक्स लगाना चाहिये था । कच्चे तेल पर ६ पाई पर पाउंड टैक्स लगाया गया है। इस के एवज में यदि वनस्पति घी पर जिस की शुद्ध घी में मिलावट होती है और लोगों को छला जाता है, तथा जिस का फायदा कुछ इने गिने मिलओनर्स को होता है, उस पर ४ आना पर पाउंड टैक्स लगा दिया जाता तो शायद यह लोगों को अधिक न अखरता और गवर्नमेंट के पास भी काफी पैसा आ जाता ।

दूसरे तेलों पर टैक्स घटाने का जो आपका सुझाव है वह प्रशंसा के योग्य है । इसी प्रकार से जो खाद्य तेल हैं उन पर आप टैक्स न लगाते तो ज्यादा उचित होता और अगर लगाना ही हो तो जो उस की प्रणाली है उस में परिवर्तन किया जाय । इस से लोगों को दिक्कत कम होगी । मिलओनर्स ने जगह जगह पर हड़तालें की हैं, प्रोपैगेन्डा किया है कि इस तरीके से टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है जिस से उन का हैरेसमेंट होता है । इस के लिये सरकार को कोई उपाय करना चाहिये ।

इस के साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो घानी का तेल है उस को टैक्सेज स एग्जेम्ट किया जाय क्योंकि हमें इस उद्योग को सपोर्ट करना है। अगर टैक्स लेना ही है तो जो कारखाने पावर से चलते हैं, मिलें चलती हैं उन से लिया जाय, उन को एग्जेम्ट करना उचित नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसा करने पर घानी वाले उन से कम्पीट नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि उन का कहना किन्हीं अंशों में उचित है। जिस तरह से हमने रेशम के कपड़े पर कर लगाने का फारमूला निकाला है यदि वैसा ही फारमूला इसके लिए भी टैक्स लगाने का निकल आवे तो हम मैनेजमेंट के खर्च सें बच सकते हैं और जो दिक्कतें मिल मालिकों को होती हैं वे भी दूर हो जावेंगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस के ऊपर भी गौर किया जाये।

इसी तरह से जो डीज़ल आइल पर टैक्स लगाया गया है उससे किसानों पर बोझ पड़ेगा। उसके ऊपर भी गौर करें और अगर हो सके तो उसे न लगायें।

यह तो मुझे टैक्स प्रोपोजल्स के बारे में कहना था। अब मुझे कुछ शिक्षा मंत्रालय के बारे में कहना है। हमारे देश के महान नेता भी समय समय पर शिक्षा प्रणाली के बारे में कहते आये है लेकिन स्वतंत्र होने के ९ साल बाद भी आज हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। आज जो शिक्षा दी जाती है उसे प्राप्त करके हर साल लाखों लड़के स्कूलों और कालिजों से निकलते है और वे क्लर्की के सिवा और कुछ नहीं कर सकते। वे सब चाहते हैं कि सरकारी नौकरियों प्राप्त कर लें। इस तरह से सरकार के ऊपर भी बोझा बढ़ता जा रहा है। अब हम अपने देश में द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना अमल मे लाने वाले हैं जिसके लिए हमको बहुत से टैकनीशियनों और जानकार लोगों की आवश्यकता होगी। उस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए हमें अपनी शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। वर्धा प्रणाली की बेसिक शिक्षा, जिसे महात्मा गांधी ने चलाया था, और जिसकी हमारे नेताओं ने भी तारीफ की है, उसे चलाने में क्या अड़चन है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मुझे आशा है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस ओर ध्यान देगा और इस पर गौर करके शीघ्र ही शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करेगा।

मैं मानता हूं कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारी काफी प्रगति हुई है। परन्तु जितना अच्छा काम होना चाहिए था उतना अच्छा नहीं हुआ है और उसका कारण यह है कि जो उस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने वाले अधिकारी हैं उनमें कम-जोरी है। आज सारे देश में यह शिकायत है कि कुछ लोगों को छोड़ कर, आज अधिकारी वर्ग का जनता के साथ वही रवैया है जो कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पहले था। और यह दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि हमारे मंत्रिगण भी आम जनता की शिकायतों पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं देते। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस चीज़ को सरकार के सामने अनेक बार रखा है। आज भी आपको देश में इस तरह के उदाहरण मिलेंगे कि अधिकारी अपने को देश का सेवक नहीं समझते बल्कि अपने को अधिकारी समझते हैं और उनके बचाव में यहां पर हमारे मंत्रिगण भाषण दे देते हैं। इससे उन लोगों को और भी बढ़ावा मिलता है और वे अपने को बादशाह समझने लगते हैं। तो अब जब कि हम समाजवादी ढांचा कायम करने जा रहे हैं तो हमारे अधिकारी वर्ग को समझना चाहिए कि अब अधिकार जताने का जमाना लद गया, अब तो सेवा करने का जमाना है। लेकिन जब हम दिल्ली छोड़ कर देहातों में अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में जाते हैं तो हमको अक्सर यह शिकायत सुनने को मिलती है कि अफसरों का अभी भी वही रवैया है। वे जनता की शिकायतें नहीं सुनते। अभी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन अफसरों के आगे जो कि शिक्षा ले रहे हैं भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि इतने व्यस्त होते हुए भी वे लोगों से मिलने का समय निकाल लेते हैं, और आशा प्रकट की थी कि इसी तरह वे भी लोगों से मिलेगें और उनकी कठिनाइयों को सुलजने की कोशिश करेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक अधिकारियों का वही रवैया है और वे आम जनता की शिकायतें नहीं सुनते। वे जहां कहीं जाते हैं बड़े बड़े लोगों से मिलते हैं, उनसे पार्टियां लेते हैं। हम अपने देश में एक तरफ शराब बन्दी करने जा रहे हैं, पर दुसरी तरफ हमारे अफसर खुले आम शराब पीते हैं। यह कहते हुए मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है। और जब लोग हमसे पूछते हैं कि यह क्या बात है, तो हमारे पास कोई उत्तर नहीं होता। पता नहीं उनमें यह शराब पीने की आदत शौक के तौर पर या किस तरह पड़ गयी है और बढ़ती जाती है। इस बात की ओर हमारे मंत्रिगण ध्यान दें। मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे अधिकारियों में कुछ ऐसे हैं जो जमाने को पहचानते हैं और बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अधिकांश लोग अभी पुराने ढर्रे के हैं। उनकी ओर अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। सरकार को

[श्री रायचन्द भाई शोह]

इस कमजोरी को दूर करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है । आज अफसरों के इस व्यवहार के कारण जनता में विद्रोह की भावना फैलती जा रही है । कोई जनता की बात सुनने वाला नहीं है । जब हम आजाद नहीं हुए थे, उस समय यदि हम अपनी शिकायत पेश करते थे तो वह सुनी जाती थी, परन्तु दुःख के साथ कहना पडता है कि आजाद होने के बाद हमारी शिकायत नहीं सुनी जाती । आज देश के अन्दर एक ही पार्टी है और वह है कांग्रेस पार्टी जो कि लोगों को रिप्रेजेंट करती है । उसके ऊपर बन्धन होने से वह लोगों की शिकायतें पेश नहीं करती । और जो पार्टियां हैं ये वैल आर्गेनाइज्ड न होने के कारण जनता के पास नहीं पहुंच पाती । ऐसी परिस्थिति में जनता सोचती है कि यह जो स्वराज्य हुआ है यह जनता का स्वराज्य हुआ है या अधिकारियों का स्वराज्य हुआ है । हमारे मंत्रिगण को यह सोचना चाहिए कि आखिर यह क्या बात है । उनको समझना चाहिए कि जब इतनी शिकायतें आ रहीं हैं तो उनमें कुछ न कुछ तत्व जरूर होगा । उन्हें यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि हमारे अधिकारी सच्चे और ईमानदार हैं और ये शिकायत करने वाले झूठे हैं । यहां तक हालत है कि यदि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य भी शिकायत करते हैं तो उनको यह कह दिया जाता है कि यह शिकायत गलत है । यह रवैया गलत है, और यदि यही रवैया रहा तो, जैसा कि कुछ और सदस्यों ने भी कहा है, जनता इसको सहन नहीं करेगी । हम चाहते हैं कि सीलोन में जो अभी चुनाव हुआ है उससे हमारे मंत्रिगण सबक लें । यह ठीक है कि हमारे पास आज पंडित जवाहरलाल जी जैसे सर्वमान्य नेता है लेकिन अगर यही रवैया जारी रहा और लोगों की शिकायतें नहीं सुनी गयीं तो कब तक हम पंडित जी की पुण्यायी का लाभ उठा सकेंगे ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इन कमियों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेगी ।

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह (जिला गढ़वाल—पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला बिजनौर —उत्तर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया और साथ ही मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को उनकी कार्य कुशलता के लिये बधाई देती हूं । जो काम उन्होंने किया है उसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं लेकिन वे और भी अधिक बधाई के पात्र होंगे यदि वे उस बोझ को कम कर सकें जो कि गरीब जनता पर करोंसे पड़ रहा है । मैं यह नहीं कहती कि जो धनी हैं उन के ऊपर बोझ न डाला जाये, लेकिन इस बात का तो ख्याल रखा जाये कि गरीबों पर करों का बोझ न पड़े । मैं समझती हूं कि वे गरीबों का बोझ हलका करने में भी अपनी कार्यकुशलता का परिचय देंगे ।

आज हमारे देश में अनियमितता और अपव्यय के बहुत उदाहरण देखने में आते हे । सवाल यह उठता है कि इसको कैसे रोका जाये । यह तभी रुक सकता है जब कि देश में जो गलत बातें हो रही हैं उनको रोका जाये । साढ़े सत्तावन लाख के वायुयान और कई लाख रुपये की बसें खरीदी गयीं । कुछ बसें तो ऐसी थीं जो कि ८० रुपये तक में बेची गयीं । इस तरह हमारा रुपया बेकार जाता है । यदि हम इन बातों को रोकेंगे तो हम अपने रुपये को अच्छे कामों में लगा सकेंगे और हम उन्नति कर सकेंगे । इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हमें सबसे पहले भ्रष्टाचार को रोकना है । मेरा तो यह विश्वास है कि जीवन में जो हमें कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है, उसके पीछे दो कारण रहते हैं । एक तो कारण हमारी कमजोरी होती है या हम जो कुछ गलती कर बैठते हैं, उसके कारण हमारे सामने दिक्कतें पेश आती हैं और दूसरा कारण प्राकृतिक या ईश्वरीय होता है और जिस पर कि हमारा कोई वश नहीं है और मैं समझती हूं कि प्रकृति या ईश्वर हमें इस तरह आजमाते हैं कि हम में उस कठिनाई को झेलने की क्षमता है या नहीं । मैं समझती हूं कि इन दो कारणों से हमें कठिनाइयों का सामना करना होता है । पहला कारण यह हुआ करता है कि कोई व्यक्ति अगर एक गलती कर बैठता है तो उसको जस्टिफ़ाई करने के लिए नौ गलतियां और कर बैठता है और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि गलती के ऊपर गलती करता जाता है और गलती का एक बड़ा ऊंचा टीला सा बन जाता है और उस हालत में उन्हें सुधारने में बड़ी दिक्कत पेश आती है । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो गलतियां लोभ और स्वार्थवश हो रही हैं उनको सख्त हाथ से दबा देना चाहिए और जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक हमारा देश पूरी तरह से उन्नति नहीं कर सकेगा । और हमारे रुपये का अपव्यय जारी रहेगा । यह बात नहीं है कि हमारा देश नितान्त गरीब है, हमारे देश के पास पर्याप्त धन है लेकिन

खेद का विषय यह है कि हमारे देश में रुपये का अपव्यय हो रहा है और उसका सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है ।

आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि निम्न आय वालों को ऊंचे स्तर पर लाना चाहिये लेकिन इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए बड़ी आय वालों पर बहुत ज्यादा बंधन लगा करके नहीं पहूंचा जा सकेगा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि देश का लाभ निजी उद्योगपतियों को उत्साहित करने से और उनकी सेवा, अनुभव और उनके धन द्वारा ही हम देश को लाभ पहुंचा सकते हैं । यह तभी हो सकेगा जब निजी उद्योगों में काम करने वाले लोगों के मन में यह भाव पैदा कर सकेंगे कि उनकी सेवा से, अनुभव से और धन से हम देश को लाभ पहुंचाना चाहते हैं और मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहती हूं कि जब उनके अन्दर यह विश्वास हो जायगा तो वह आपको आगे बढ़ कर हर प्रकार से सहयोग देंगे और सहायता देंगे और उस हालत में आपके देश को फायदा पहुंचेगा और वह आगे बढ़ेगा । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार को निजी उद्योग वालों को अपने विश्वास में लेना चाहिए और उनकी सेवाओं का मान करना चाहिए और ऐसा होने पर आप देखेंगे कि आप अपने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में सफल होंगे ।

आय बढ़ाने के वास्ते एक उपाय यह भी हो सकता है कि सुरम्य स्थानों में जाने के लिये देशी और विदेशी पर्यटको को हर प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी जांय और जब वहां पर विदेशी पर्यटक भारी तादाद में जाने लगेंगे तो हमारी आय अपने आप बढ़ जायगी । सुरम्य स्थानों को जाने के लिए सड़कों की उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और यातायात का ठीक प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए ताकि पर्यटकों को वहां पहुंचने में पूरी सुविधा हो । दूसरा आय बढाने का साधन जिसके कि बारे में मैं पहले भी कह चुकी हूं, वह है हमारे देश में प्राकृतिक खजानों की खोज करना और मैं दावे के साथ कहती हूं कि हमारे देश में काफ़ी प्राकृतिक खजाने छिपे पड़े हैं जिनके लिए प्रयत्न किया जाय तो वे हमको मिल सकते हैं और उनसे हमारा देश काफ़ी धनवान और समृद्धिशाली बन सकता है ।

आय बढ़ानेका एक उपाय यह भी है कि बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सम्पत्ति बचाने तथा उनकी सहायता में लगाये जाने वाले धन को बचाने के लिये प्रत्येक गांव में एक तालाब बनवाया जाय और तालाब बनवाने का पुराने जमाने में हमारे वहां बड़ा पुण्य माना जाता था और मैं समझती हूं तालाब बनाने का पुण्य इस माने में होता था कि उस तालाब द्वारा गांव भर की पानी की जरूरतें पूरी होती थी और बर्सात के दिनों में बाढ़ न बन कर वह पानी तालाब में जमा हो जाता था वह बाद में गांव भर के काम आता था और गांव की रक्षा करता था । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हरएक गांव में जरा नीची भूमि पर तालाब बनवाया जाय और तालाब से जो मिट्टी निकलेगी, उसकी ईंटें और खपरैलें बनाई जांय और बर्सात में जो पानी तालाबों में जमा हो जायगा वह बाढ़ के रूप में गांव भर में न फैल कर उनके काम में आयेगा । मैं समझती हूं कि ऐसा करने से हमारा रुपया भी बचेगा और काम भी ठीक तरह से चल सकेगा । यह कुछ सुझाव थे जो मैं आपकी सेवा में रखना चाहती हूं ।

इसके अतिरिक्त आज हमें अपने व्यवसायों को सुरक्षित रखना है और उनको प्रोत्साहन देकर आगे बढाना है । तिब्बत दश के चीन में चले जाने से हमारे गढ़वाल प्रदेश के कुटीर उद्योगों की बहुत हानि हुई है । उद्योगों की हानी के साथ ही साथ सुरक्षा का भी उससे सम्बन्ध है और मुझे विश्वास है कि सुरक्षा का प्रश्न हमारे नेताओं के सामने जरूर मौजूद होगा और सुरक्षा का विषय कितना महत्वपूर्ण है इसको सभी लोग जानते और समझते हैं और सुरक्षा के साधनों पर भी विचार हो ही रहा है।

यह नीति गलत है कि किसी की आय ३५ रुपया मासिक हो और किसी की आय २,५०० रुपया मासिक निर्धारित हो। जैसा कि द्वितीय राष्ट्रीय कृषक संम्मेलन में बताया गया मेरा निवेदन है कि कम आय वालों पर यह सीलिंग लगनी चाहिये कि उसकी कम से कम इतनी आय हो जिससे वह अपनी तथा अपने सारे परिवार की आवश्यकताओं को आराम से पूरा कर सके । मेरा यह सुझाव है कि व्यक्तिगत आय देखकर उसे भूमि दी जाय और भूमि ऐसी दी जाय और इतनी दी जाय जिससे कि सारा परिवार आगे चल कर उस पर गुजर कर सके और अपना अपना हिस्सा उसमें पा सके । यह देख कर सीमा बांधी जाय कि उससे उस आदमी की उतनी आय हो सकेगी कि जिससे वह आराम से अपने परिवार का भरण पोषण कर सकेगा, और ऐसा होने से वह

[श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह]

अपने बाल-बच्चों को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा सकेगा और सुखपूर्वक अपनी जिन्दगी व्यतीत कर सकेगा और तभी हमारा देश ऊपर उठ सकता है । अगर ऐसा न हुआ तो हम कहीं के नहीं रह जायेंगें और यह होता रहेगा कि बडे आदमी और बड़े हो जायेंगे और गरीब आदमी और गरीब होते चले जायेंगे, यह बात हम नहीं रोक पायेंगे अगर हम यह बंदिश नहीं लगा देते कि जो आदमी गरीब से गरीब हो, उसक लिए इतनी तो व्यवस्था जरूर ही होनी चाहिए जिससे कि वह आराम से अपनी जिन्दगी बसर कर सके और अपने बाल-बच्चों को खिला पिला सके ।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा अपने जिले के बारे में निवदन करना चाहती हूं । मैंने तीन बांध योजनाएं प्लानिंग कमिशन के सामने रक्खी थीं और वे हमारे पिछड़े हुए इलाके के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक हैं । उन तीन में से एक बांध योजना का कार्य प्रारम्भ भी किया जा चुका था और जिस पर ११ लाख रुपया भी लग चुका था । और उस योजना पर ८ करोड़ रुपये लगने का अन्दाज था अब जब उसके सम्बन्ध में प्लानिंग कमिशन से पुछताछ की गई तो बतलाया गया कि उस पर ५६ करोड़ लगेगा, यह एकदम से कैसे ७ गुना या ८ गुना रकम हो गयी, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। हम तो यह आशा कर रहे थे कि बांध के बनने से हमारे दोनों गढवालों में हजारो एकड़ भूमि को सींचा जा सकेगा और हमें काफी बिजली उपलब्ध हो सकेगा और साथ ही हमारे गृह उद्योग भी पनप सकेंगे, लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस काम को यह कहकर कि इतना अधिक रुपया दर्कार होगा, टाला जा रहा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि खाली आपको बड़े बड़े शहरों की ओर ही ध्यान नहीं देना है और उन पर रुपया नहीं खर्च करना है बल्कि हमारे गढ़वाल जैसे पिछड़े इलाक़ों की उन्नति करने की ओर भी ध्यान देना है । मैं देख रही हूं कि उस बांध का निर्माण कार्य यह कह कर कि उस पर ५६ करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे, टाल दिया गया है, पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित करने का आश्वासन देकर वह भी टला जा रहा है अत: मैं नहीं समझती कि उस पिछड़े हुए इलाके की इस दशा में किस प्रकार उन्नति हो सकेगी। मेरा सरकार से नम्र निवेदन है कि इन बातों पर विचार किया जाये । गांवों और पिछड़े हुए इलाक़ों की उन्नति करनी चाहिए और जो उनकी जरूरतें हैं उनको पूरा करना चाहिए और हमारे इलाक़े की उन्नति करने के लिए बांध का बनाया जाना जरूरी है और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सरकार को उसको शिघ्र बनवाना चाहिए और उसके लिए आवश्यक धन देना चाहिए ।

बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने का क्या उपाय है ? मेरा विचार यह है कि बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए जैसा कि अन्य सदस्यों ने भी कहा है, हमें अपने देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा कुटीर और गृह-उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए ।

5 P.M.

साथ ही मेरा एक सुझाव और है । जहां पर आज एक आदमी है वहां पर दो आदमियों को रक्खें । चाहे आप को उन की तन्ख्वाह आधी आधी कर देनी पड़े, लेकिन उन की संख्या बढ़ाना आवश्यक है । अगर आप जरूरत समझें तो जो आदमी आठ घंटा काम करते हैं उन को घंटों के लिये रखिये । जो चार घंटे उन के पास बचते हैं इस खाली समय में वे कोई दूसरा काम कर सकेंगे । इस तरह से उन की आमदनी भी बढ़ सकेगी और जो आदमी आज बेकार बैठे हुए हैं, उन की संख्या भी कम हो जायेगी क्योंकि दूने आदमियों को काम मिल सकेगा । इस के साथ ही यह भी हो सकेगा कि जो एक क्लर्क ९ बजे से ६ बजे तक दफ्तर में बैठा पिसा जाता है उस के दिमाग को भी कुछ आराम मिलेगा, और घर की देख भाल करने का भी कुछ मौका मिल सकेगा । यदि मेरे इस सुझाव को श्रीमान उचित समझें तो कार्यान्वित कर दें ।

इसी तरह से मैं अपने लोगों की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहती हूं । बहुत दिनों से हमारी एक बांध की मांग है, लेकिन उस को सरकार ने आज तक पूरा नहीं किया । इसी तरह से मैं ने एक पेपर फैक्ट्री बनाने के लिये मांग रखी थी और उस के लिये एक बड़ा अच्छा स्थान भी बताया था जहां पर पहाड़ों के ऊपर से लकड़ी बह कर आती है और वहां पहुंच कर जमा होती है । वहां पेपर पल्प फैक्ट्री, प्लाई वुड फैक्ट्री, मैच फैक्ट्री और रोजिन फैक्ट्री बन सकती है जिस से हमारे यहां जो बेकारी फैली हुई है उस में कमी होती और हमारे प्रान्त को लाभ होता, लेकिन यह बात भी अभी तक तय नहीं हो पाई है । इस के लिये मैं कई दफा सरकार से कह चुकी हूं पर अभी तक कोई ध्यान उस पर नहीं दिया गया है ।

इसी प्रकार से हमारे यहां जड़ी बूटियां काफी पाई जाती हैं, जिन से दवायें बनाई जाती हैं। इस के लिये गुप्तकाशी उत्तराखंड विद्यापीठ जैसे आयुर्वेद विद्यालय गढ़वाल में है, उस की ओर हमारे वित्त मंत्री को ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर उस के लिये अवश्य कुछ धन देने की कृपा करें या प्रान्तीय सरकार से विदाये दे तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member, Shri Brajeshwar Prasad, may come forward and make his speech.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya East): I assure you that I shall be audible from this seat.

Shri Nambiar: At least he must be seen.

Shri Kamath: Let him not hide himself behind the pillar.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not only the voice that the Members desire but also the look.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: All right, Sir,

I have to make eight concrete suggestions to the Government of India concerning External Affairs and Defence.

I am convinced that circumstanced as we are today—we the people of Asia and Africa—there is no choice left open to us but to integrate ourselves, in pursuance of this, I suggest that the Government of India should make offers of a federal union to China and Russia and to all the other countries of Asia.

My second suggestion to the Defence Ministry is that we should purchase arms and ammunition from Russia and the other countries included in the Soviet Commonwealth of Nations.

My third suggestion is. (*Interruption*)..some Members are laughing, but I will not allow any laughter because that betrays ignorance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking the hon. Member to have patience.

An Hon. Member: Patience he has lost.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: When I suggest that we should purchase arms from Russia and China and the other countries of the Soviet Commonwealth of Nations, I am not moved by any sympathy for China or Russia. The danger of war is looming large on the horizon. If there is a show down, I am certain that we will not get any arms and ammunition from the Western Powers. We have been relying too much on the West.

Now, we have found to our cost that we have no friends and allies in the west.

My third suggestion in pursuance of what I have said—I have said that there is a danger of war—is that we should orgainse our Army, Navy and the Air Force on the Chinese and the Russian pattern. If we are to get arms and ammunition from China and Russia, our Army, Navy and Air Force must be on their models. Otherwise with western weapons we cannot collaborate with Russia in the event of war.

My fourth suggestion is that we should press for the revision of the Charter of the UNO on the following lines. The representatives and delegates in the UNO must be directly elected by the people on the basis of adult franchise; they should not be nominated by the Governments. My intention is to transform the UNO into a world State. Hence this suggestion. Secondly, Asia and Africa must be represented in the UNO in proportion to their numerical strength. Thirdly, the defence forces of all the nation States—army, navy and the air force—must be brought directly under the control of the UNO.

Shri A. M. Thomas: How can the Finance Minister help it?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: My fifth suggestion is that we should organise a body of technicians with the object of producing wireless controlled rockets.

My sixth suggestion is that we should concentrate on producing nuclear weapons. My information is that Pakistan has been supplied with atomic weapons. Let us not rely too much on conventional weapons.

My seventh suggestion is that we should send a body of experts to the USSR for specialised training in the techniques of modern warfare. My last suggestion is that we should organise a body of medical scientists with the object of producing germs for germ warfare.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): Are they all original suggestions?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Why do I plead that there should be a federal union in Asia? If Asia has to be integrated, the lead has to be taken by India, China and Russia. It can never emerge as one political unit unless India, China and Russia take the lead. Europe has been integrated. What is NATO? It is federalism in action. The sum total of NATO and American intervention in West Europe has been to bring about its political integration. Eastern Europe has been integrated with Russia. Now, there are only two States in Europe—American Europe and Russian Europe. We must take note of this fact. If we remain slumbering for long, if we think that nation States are permanent institutions and the present *status quo* will go on for a long time, we are living in a fool's paradise. If we lag behind, we shall suffer.

My first reason for the suggestion that there should be political integration of Asia is that there are two political vacuums in Asia—in the South-East and in the Middle-East. These are to be filled. The vacuum in the South-East Asia can be filled either by America or China or India. India has neither the desire nor the ability at the present moment to take any such step in South-East Asia. Then, remain China and America.

If America fills the vacuum in South-East Asia, it may also fill the vacuum in the Middle-East Asia. If America fills the vacuum both in South-East and the Middle-East, India China and Russia will be vanquished. It is crystal clear. If America fills the vacuum in South-East Asia, the Russians may fill the vacuum in the Middle-East. There may be a political settlement between America and Russia. They collaborated with each other during the time of the Second World War. There were Yalta, Tehran, Cairo and other conferences. The result was that Eastern Europe was integrated with Europe. Do not for God's sake think that Roosevelt was a man of faith and that he was simple-minded. He knew what he was doing.

If this alternative does materialise if the Americans fill the vacuum in South-East Asia and the Russians fill the vacuum in the Middle-East, both India and China will be weakened. If I may use some stronger language, there will be no freedom and integrity left.

An Hon. Member: Completely paralysed.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: If the Chinese fill the vacuum in South-East Asia and the Russians fill the vacuum in the Middle-East, then what happens to India? There is no other alternative left open before us but to set up a federal form of government on the basis of democracy and socialism so that the freedom of India, and the freedom of the peoples of South-East Asia and the Middle-East may be maintained. By offernig federal union to China and Russia, you win the sympathy and support of all the smaller nations in South-East Asia and the Middle-East. They will turn round you. The offer of federal union is a diplomatic offensive of the highest magnitude. The whole international situation will be changed beyond recognition.

There is another reason why I plead for the offer of a federal union and that is, I stand for a World State. This is the dominant tendency of the age. Nation States have outlived their utility. In the nuclear age Nation States cannot last for long. I am afraid, Sir, that there may be a global war, if the political vacuums are not filled. Let us not be under the impression that the fear of atomic warfare will lead to the maintenance of *status quo* for long. The *status quo* has outlived its utility. War or no war, *status quo* can never be maintained.

There is yet another reason why I am in favour of a federal union, and that is to prevent the establishment of White hegemony over the coloured races, over the black races of Asia and Africa. I want federal union on the basis of democracy and socialism, on the lines of federalism as it exists in the United States of America and on the lines of federalism as it exists in Switzerland. Many nations with different cultures, different races and different religions live in multi-national States. In the American Federation, Russians, Jews, Christians, Americans, British, Italians and all kinds of people live.

An Hon. Member: Negroes as well.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Yes, Hindus also. There is no reason why the people of Asia cannot live together.

An offer of a federal union is not something fantastic. An offer was made to France, when France was faced

with a grave disaster in 1940, by Mr. Winston Churchill, the then Prime Minister of England, on behalf of His Majesty's Government. The offer was rejected by France. But, France has not escaped the tentacles of history and destiny. France has been integrated with its enemy, Germany, and a large number of other European nations. Today it has become a member of the NATO. Willy nilly, whatever we may like to do, whatever our aspirations and hopes may be, Asia will be integrated into one.

Shri Boovaraghasamy (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, according to our parliamentary convention, we can roam about from China to Peru in this Finance Bill Discussion. With your permission, Sir, I would like to wander about from Arctic to Antartic, because I have not been given an opportunity of taking part in the discussions on the General Budget Demands of the various Ministries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Within the time-limit-allotted, you may roam between the Arctic and the Antartic.

Shri Boovaraghasamy : So, I would would like to invite the attention of the various Ministries to my speech on the Finance Bill and especially the attention of the Finance Ministry which is a vital Ministry because it is feeding the various other Ministries. Very huge sums of money are being distributed by the Finance Minister to the various departments to the various States for various projects. So, I would like to make a few observations regarding the projects and the finances of our Government.

First, I would like to accuse the Government which is giving a step-motherly treatment and a partial treatment to the people of the South, particularly to Tamil Nad. Every year we have been accusing the Government that the South is entirely neglected and that the Government is paying only a partial attention to Tamil Nad. If we look into the position in North India, we find that Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud, D.V.C. projects and other big thermal stations are situated there. You are having the first unit, the second unit and the third unit for power in the Bhakara-Nangal areas in the North. I read in the papers that the Government is going to instal another unit—a fourth unit —also in the Bhakra-Nangal areas in the North. So, what is the use of giving publicity for all these schemes ? You are spending hundreds of crores of rupees, only in the North and you want to satisfy the people of all the areas of our country by making this publicity.

Then you have the National Instruments Factory, the ordnance factories, the Sindri Fertiliser Factory, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, a rifle factory and many research institutions all in the North. You are installing the new steel plants also only in the North. You are going to instal three steel plants in the North at the cost of about Rs. 44 crores. You are having the steel plants only in the North. You are having the Kandla port also in the North and you are spending Rs. 14 crores on it, although the soil there is not at all suitable as in other ports. Anyhow, you are prepared to spend a huge sum of money in the Kandla port because it is situated in the North.

Further, you are spending crores of rupees on the endless problem of refugees every year. I do not say that you should not spend money for this purpose, but, at the same time, I would request the Government to pay equal attention to Tamil Nad also. Every year, you are constructing a very large number of buildings, costing very huge amounts, in this capital city of Delhi. But if this country is invaded by any of the foreign countries, if one bomb is dropped on Delhi, the whole thing will be destroyed. So, why don't you have buildings constructed all over the country ?

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt. South) : You are safe.

Shri Boovaraghasamy : I do not want to reply to interruptions, because my time is short.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member should shut his ears and address the Chair.

Shri Boovaraghasamy : Yes, Sir. To the South, if we ask for anythnig, you will say, "Oh, you have got such and such thing."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I never said that I am being accused !

Shri Boovaraghasamy : There are some Members who saying like that. They will say, "You have got the Perambur Coach Factory".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member should address me. Then there would be no difficulty.

Shri Boovaraghasamy : Yes, Sir. The expediture you are now incurring on Tamil Nad is something like a drop in the ocean. It is almost negligible when you compare the huge amounts spent in the North.

Then, in the Second Five Year Plan also, the Centre has not given adequate allotment of finance to our Madras Government. In regard to this, the Madras State Assembly has passed a unanimous resolution that the sum of Rs. 170.3 crores given by the Central Government to the State Government. is very very inadequate. You are giving very small attention to the Tamil Nad.

I would like to make a few suggestions to which I would request the Finance Minister to give early attention. We have got adequate resources in Tamil Nad. It is possible to erect a steel plant there also. You have got adequate iron ore in the Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly, North Arcot and South Arcot districts. At the same time, we have lignite in Neiveli. You can easily erect a steel plant and develop other industries in the South also. Our Government is not paying any attention to one of the great industrialists of Tamil Nad, Shri G. D. Naidu. He has given some suggestions that he can prepare so many things. (*Laughter.*) There is no use of laughing. Please excuse me, Sir, I will read the list with your permission. He can manufacture Radio, Educational Projectors, Educational Films, Set Right Registers ; Fractional horse power motors: Razor blades, Diesel Nozzels and Diesel Pump Elements, Tyres, Radiators : Diesel Nozzels and Cutters, Clocks Tachograph and Speedometer and Artificial Plastic materials, and so on. He is such an efficient man ; but his efficiency is not utilised by the Government. This kind of partial attention, our Government is paying to Tamil Nad.

Shri A. M. Thomas : Can the hon. Member give an assurance that the machinery will not be destroyed ?

Shri Boovaraghasamy : I do not want any interruptions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I had advised the hon. Member to address me. He would find me a very patient listener if he only addressed me.

Shri Boovaraghasamy : In Trichinopoly district, my constituency is a very backward area. It has got some small rivers. In addition, there is a proposal known as the Pullambadi canal scheme for irrigation purposes. There are two taluks Perambalur and Udayarpalayam near, where the people are finding it absolutely difficult to get drinking water. I request the Government to divert that Pullambadi canal scheme through a higher level so that water could be taken *via* Ariyalur and Jayangondam to these people who are not able to get adequate drinking water even when wells are dug to great depths. I request our Government to pay attention to this. We have the Ayyaru water falls in Kollimalai at Pulian-choli in Masiri Taluk—a small one. A dam can be erected there and if possible, we can generate electricity also. There is one Marudayar-flowing in Perambalur and Udayarpalayam Taluks. The water of this river is going waste. This can be arrested and the water could be utilised for irrigation.

Within the limited time I have to say many things.

There is a Social Welfare Board. I think it is absolutely of no use. It is a Board which is meant to swallow a crore of rupees every year without any use. I never saw that Board coming and doing work in the villages. I am a villager, that is why I am saying it. If any Minister comes, these people receive the Minister and garland him. That is what is actually going on. There are some ladies in towns from the advanced communities, they are doing this. There is no use by this Social Welfare Board to the Harijans, the Scheduled Castes or the backward class people. So, attention should be paid and proper steps should be taken to see that this amount is properly utilised.

With your permission, I want two or three minutes more, I have got more important points. With regard to the backward classes, most of the people are speaking only about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But there are backward classes also. It is only a term which often comes along with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and no help is given to them. I do not want the Minister or the Government to reduce the Government's

help to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but at the same time I want proper attention to be paid and help to be given to these backward classes also according to the proportion of their population of their community. But what is happening in our administration today ? I have no grudge against the Brahmins or other advanved Communities, but this a serious matter to be considered. Almost all the key positions in all the departments are occupied by the Brahmins. I have no grudge at all, but at the same time I also want proper and adequate attention proportionate to their population strength should be given to the backward classes. Representation should be given to them in all colleges, in all our Government services and in promotions.

There is another matter. If we put any questions in our Parliament to get statistics on community basis the questions are rejected. So, we are unable to get any statistics as to what is going on in this Government. If it is a real democracy we must expose to the people what is actually going on today in our administration if it is asked in Parliament. That is not at all done today. I think our Hon'ble—the Prime Minister is applying the *Pancha shila* here so that the backward classes may not understand the administration. If the Constitution does not permit it, I request him to come forward to amend the Constitution so that he can give adequate, proper and legitimate help to the backward class people.

Regarding Hindi, the people of the North are so mad. It is a great handicap to the people of the South. The people of the South are unable to contest in examinations to Government services. It is a great handicap. All the languages spoken by the people of our country are Indian languages. Because the Constitution has accepted Hindi, please do not threaten the people. Amend the Constitution so that it can be applicable to all the people without partiality. Otherwise, you are absolutely ignoring the legitimate rights of the people of the South and also the backward class people.

If you allow me, I can continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : After this handcap he has to conclude.

Shri Boovaraghasamy : Please give me a few minutes tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : If the House is prepared to sit, I do not mind.

Shri Boovaraghasamy : Day after tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Some other time, not now.

Shri Boovaraghasamy : So, the backward class problem and Hindi are serious problems. The Minister should take proper steps. I also request our Prime Minister and this entire Houses to consider this matter more sympathetically and do justice to the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Before we disperse, there is presentation of a report.

RULES COMMITTEE

SECOND REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) : I beg to present the Second Report of the Rules Committee.

5-30 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Friday the 20th April, 1956.

COLUMNS

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT 5623–26

The Speaker postponed his decision on the admissibility of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Kamath regarding the alleged strike of civilian employees in the Naval Dockyard and Naval Depots in Bombay pending a statement to be made by Government on the 20th April, 1956.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 5626–27

The following papers were laid on the table:—

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S. R. O. 746, dated the 31st March, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953, making certain further amendment to the Tea Rules, 1954.

(2) A copy of the Half-Yearly Report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act for the period ending 30th September, 1955, under sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(3) A copy of the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to duties on the estates of deceased persons, in pursuance of an assurance given in reply to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 711 on the 15th March, 1956.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED. 5627

Fiftieth Report was presented.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED. 5627–36

Thirty-second Report was adopted.

BILL WITHDRAWN

Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED. 5636–40, 5651

(1) Jammu and Kashmir (Extension of Laws) Bill. 5636–37

(2) States Reorganisation Bill. 5937–40

(3) Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill. 5651

(4) Appropriation (No. 2) Bill . .

CONSIDERATION OF BILL 5651–5756

Further consideration of the Finance Bill was continued. The Discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF RULES COMMITTEE PRESENTED. 5756

Second Report was presented. . . .

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY 20TH APRIL 1956—

Consideration of Finance Bill and Private Members' Bills.

GIPN—SV —46 Lok Sabha—19-2-57—840.